The Outlook

January 9, 1924

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Wide World Photos

Americans who will aid in studying Germany's Finances

From right to left: Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, who will be Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Reparations Commission to seek methods for stabilizing Germany's currency and balancing her budget; Owen D. Young, his associate on that Committee; Rufus E. Dawes, Chief of Staff; and Stuart M. Crocker, Secretary

Unisolated America

ACTING quite in character by directing gusts of strong language at inquisitive reporters, General Charles G. Dawes sailed on December 29, in company with his colleague, Owen D. Young, to assist in the attempt to find ways of balancing Germany's budget and stabilizing her currency. As evidence of his independence he announced that he was paying his own fare to France, and was not receiving any pay for his services on the committee. The difference between the position of General Dawes and Mr. Young and that of the American observer on the Reparations Commission, Colonel James A. Logan, Jr., is interesting: Colonel Logan is an official representative of the United States but has no official position on the Reparations Commission, while General Dawes and Mr. Young have an official position by virtue of their appointment by the Reparations Commission, but are not official representatives of the United States. Thus America avoids entangling alliances.

To act on the committee to investigate German capital in hiding in foreign countries the Reparations Commission has chosen as American expert, who like General Dawes and Mr. Young will not be a representative of the American Government, Mr. Henry M. Robinson, prominent banker of California and a resident of Pasadena. Mr. Robinson practiced law in Ohio for ten years and for five years in New York City before moving to California. He was a member of the Supreme Economic Council of the Peace Conference at Paris, and was for a while Commissioner of the United States Shipping Board. He represented the United States at the first International Labor Conference, and was, like Mr. Young, a member of President Wilson's second Industrial Conference. In 1920 he was chairman of the Bituminous Coal Commission. He has been decorated by both France and Belgium.

(C) Harris & Ewing

Henry M. Robinson, American member of the Committee chosen by the Reparations Commission to investigate German capital in foreign countries

With the prospect of the meeting of these two committees this month international political relations in Europe have become apparently less heated.

Motes and Murders

IMAGINE that a woman of twenty-two years, calling herself a "young radical," and coming, say, from Greenwich Village, should walk into the editorial offices of a conservative Republican newspaper with a loaded revolver and should kill in cold blood one of the editors, who happened also to be an officer of the National Security League or of the American Legion. Imagine that she should be put upon her trial for murder, and that the lawyers on both sides should harangue the jury, not as attorneys for the Government and for the defense, but as conservatives and as radicals, as capitalists and as Socialists. Imagine that she should boast of her crime, only regretting that it had not been her fortune to kill some more eminent conservative, and then that the jury should acquit her and let her go scot free in twenty-five minutes! If you will imagine such an event you will have in your mind a parallel—far-fetched, perhaps, but still a parallel—to the recent trial in Paris of Mlle. Germaine Berton for the murder of M. Marius Plateau.

The murdered man was on the staff of the "Action Française," the Royalist newspaper. But he was also an officer of the Royalist organization called the Camelots du Roi, and therefore to be considered as an enemy of the French Government. But, as Mlle. Berton and her friends seem to think, he was also an enemy of the poor people of France. It will be remembered that Czolgosz held a similar belief about President McKinley. The trial turned into a political debate, in which the advocate for the defense made a savage attack upon the Royalists as themselves inciters to violence. The case was connected in the public mind with the mysterious suicide of young Philippe Daudet, grandson of Alphonse Daudet and son of Léon Dau-

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det. The last-named is head of the Royalist party, and it was Mlle. Berton's regret that she had not killed him rather than M. Plateau. Wild and strange stories are current in Paris about the death of young Daudet; according to one of them, he had joined the Anarchists, had been ordered to slay his own father for "ordering" Mlle. Berton's arrest, and shot himself rather than do so.

However the whole affair may amaze us, it does not become Americans to speak pharisaically about it. In the first place, the acquittal was condemned by most of the Parisian newspapers as a triumph of violence and a glorification of anarchy. Nor is it impossible to recall American trials for murder into which too many political elements have crept. Finally, however our law may have dealt with public assassinations, so long as we continue to stand at the head, or near the head, of the black list of nations in their record for crimes of violence, so long as the deep disgrace of lynching rests upon us, and so long as our administration of criminal law continues to be as unsatisfactory as the American Bar Association has said that it is, we shall do well to refrain from sneering at what a French court may do or leave undone. A gangster in New York shoots down another gangster in the presence of officers, and in front of a police court; the jury finds a lesser verdict than murder in the first degree, and, as the trial judge remarks, a notice is served to every other gunman that he may go in for private vengeance without much risk. A man and his wife murder another man with diabolical brutality, and go to jail for about seven years. This is to quote two cases of the month just past. In view of them, and many another, we should be too busy to pay much attention to the mote that is in the eye of foreign law.

The Mysterious 1,411

Out of a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand—the arrest of four alleged "society bootleggers"—has blown a storm that has disturbed official Washington. The center of the storm is a mysterious list which was said to contain the names of 1,411 of the bootleggers' patrons. Among the names on this list, so rumor has it, were many prominent in the halls of Congress, in offices of the Executive Department, embassies, and homes of the socially exclusive. At first it was understood that this list was in the possession of officers of the law; but later this list began to appear as probably mythical.

In the meantime a trail which was expected to lead to the source of the liquor supply brought officers to the home of the Secretary of the Polish Legation. The supply of liquor there, however, was protected by diplomatic immunity.

In spite of statements to the contrary, many persons, notably reporters for a number of newspapers who "covered the story," held to the belief that the list of 1,411 names had been in the possession of the officers. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David H. Blair, however, apparently cleared up this misunderstanding. According to his statement, the list which is in the possession of the officers is one containing 21 names of customers. There is also another list of 50 names, obtained some months ago. The existence of the larger list was surmised from other papers found and from testimony of men and women under arrest. The District Attorney's office has repeatedly asserted that all available evidence will be used to make out a conspiracy case against everybody involved.

A Revolution or an Insurrection?

Our Government evidently takes the ground that the present armed resistance to the Obregon rule is of the nature of an insurrection rather than a national revolution. It has consented to sell to President Obregon's Government airplanes, arms, ammunition, and other surplus war material. That it has the right to do this under international law is not questioned, but if the insurrectionists should get the upper hand they may of course regard it as a hostile act.

The transaction is not at all a mere money-making scheme to get rid of goods not needed, but is doubtless based on the belief that the Mexican insurrection is hopeless and that the sooner it is put down, the sooner both Mexico and the United States can reap the advantages of the mutual recognition and agreements to settle open questions quite recently concluded between the two nations. If our Government had not believed that Obregon was sincere in his efforts for Mexican peace and advancement in education and prosperity, it would not have made this settlement. So believing, it naturally is inclined to do what it properly may to restore the internal peaceful relations in Mexico, now broken by partisans and ambitious politicians.

The hostilities in Mexico have not up to the end of the year resulted in any decisive action. What is apparent, however, is that the insurrection exists in a formidable shape only in Vera Cruz and along the country north of that city and the region between it and Mexico City. It is true that there are outbreaks elsewhere, but unless it be that which threatens Guadalajara, west of the capital, they are not as yet on a large scale.

The Dixmude Disaster

The loss of the French dirigible Dixmude, occurring at the same time that the plans of the Shenandoah for a North Pole flight are prominent in the day's news, gives cause for thought.

Our own dirigible is the last word in lighter-than-air craft, but she is subject to the same laws of nature as was the French airship. In fact, it takes more than a well-designed and solidly built ship, an experienced crew, and a non-inflammable gas to make successful long-distance flights with this type of craft.

The Dixmude's is the third disaster to a giant dirigible within three years. In 1921 the backbone of the R–38 (ZR–2) broke while she was in flight over England, and that huge dirigible, a sister ship of our Shenandoah, came down in flames. Sixty-two passengers and members of the crew, American and British, met their death. In 1922 the Roma, a semi-rigid ship which the United States had acquired from Italy, was destroyed by fire at Norfolk, with a loss of thirty-four lives. Now comes the news of the loss of the Dixmude, with fifty officers and enlisted men on board at the time she disappeared.

The Dixmude, formerly the German Zeppelin L–72, was built, it is said, for the purpose of bombing New York. She was last heard from on December 21, and was officially given up as lost by the French Minister of Marine when the body of her commander was found, a week later, near the Sicilian coast. At the time of her disappearance the Dixmude held the world's record for distance and endurance, with an uninterrupted flight of some 4,500 miles in 118 hours 41 minutes, made over much the same route that she was traveling when she disappeared. The fact that no homing pigeons have returned, that no parachutes apparently were used by the crew to abandon the ship, that the commander's body had no parachute attached, and that he could have brought the dirigible to earth at almost any time merely by valving the gas, as the pilot

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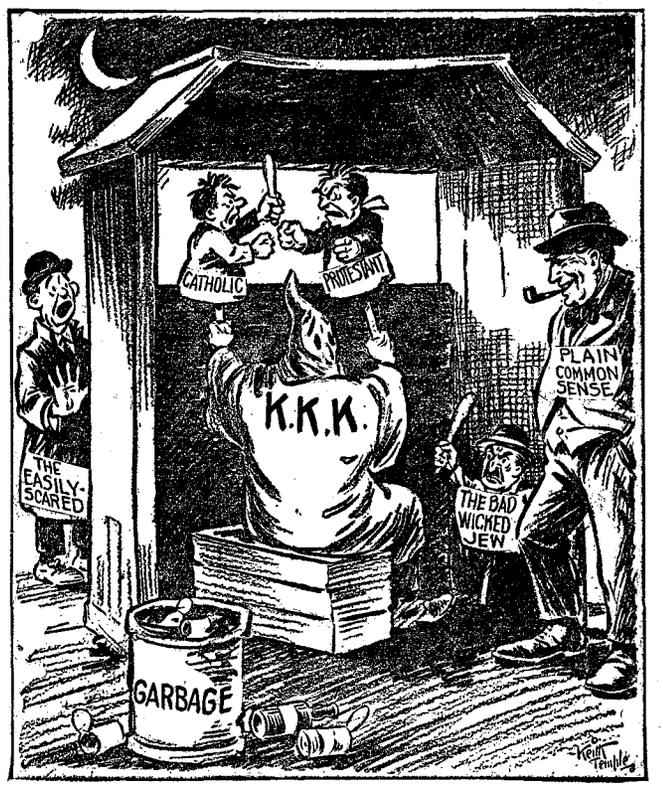
The Separated Councils

(Richara III, Act III, Scene 2)

Temple in the New Orleans Times-Picayune



Looks Rather Silly from Behind the Stage

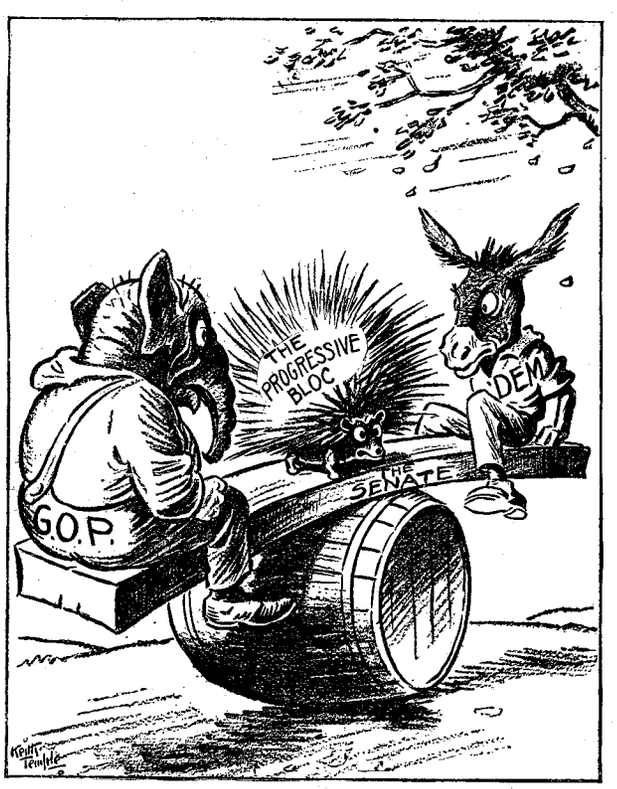
From Mrs. E. L. Murrah, Covington, La.

Kirby in the New York World

Peace on Earth?

From Dora Albert, New York City

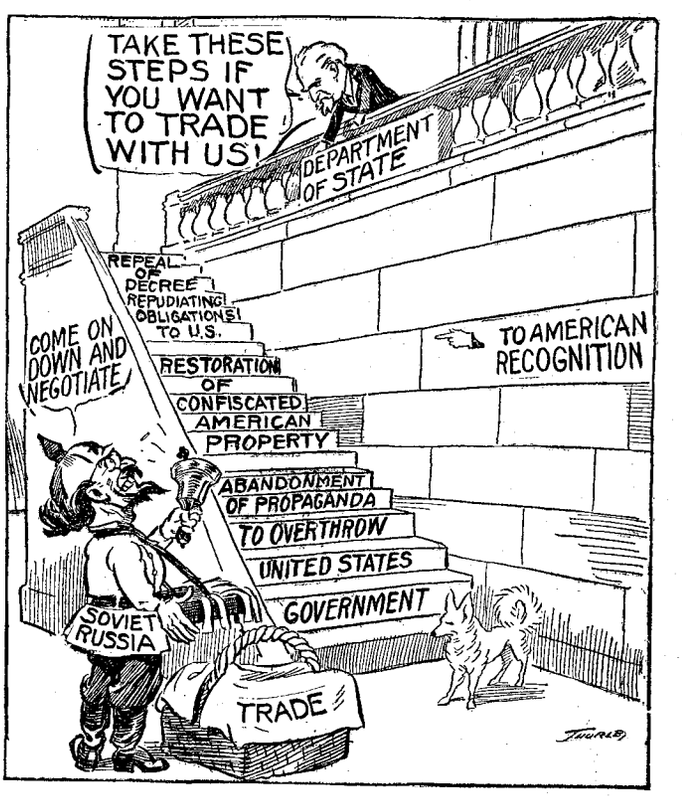
Temple in the New Orleans Times-Picayune



Desirable—But!!?

From Mrs. E. L. Murrah, Covington, La.

Thurlby in the Seattle Daily Times


TAKE THESE STEPS IF YOU WANT TO TRADE WITH US!
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REPEAL OF DECREE REPUDIATING OBLIGATIONS TO U.S.
RESTORATION OF CONFISCATED AMERICAN PROPERTY
ABANDONMENT OF PROPAGANDA TO OVERTHROW UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
COME ON DOWN AND NEGOTIATE
TO AMERICAN RECOGNITION
SOVIET RUSSIA
TRADE

Not Descending

From W. M. Hazzard, Seattle, Wash.

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Keystone

The ill-fated Dixmude flying over Paris

of a free balloon does, leads lighter-than-air experts to believe the Dixmude was suddenly overwhelmed by lightning or that she exploded in mid-air.

Guarding the Shenandoah Against Disaster

EVER since men began to sail the sea in ships there have been marine disasters, and that wrecks will likewise mark the trail of ships of the air is to be expected. A dirigible unable to reach its home base or a convenient mooring mast is practically helpless. Its very bulk is its weakness. Unlike the easily maneuvered airplane, a dirigible almost as long as the Woolworth Building is high cannot make an emergency landing in a fair-sized corn-field; a hangar or a mooring mast, with a trained crew of at least two hundred men, is necessary. The Arctic Board in charge of the North Pole flight plans realizes this only too well, and is providing for emergency or permanent mooring masts at both Nome and Spitsbergen. If the Shenandoah finds upon reaching the Pole that adverse winds will prevent her safe return to Nome, she will head for Spitsbergen. Other masts will be erected at Fort Worth, San Diego, and Puget Sound, and two vessels, each with a mooring mast and a complement of three seaplanes, will be stationed at the edge of the ice north of Alaska and in the vicinity of Spitsbergen. In addition, a mast is to be erected at Point Barrow, the northernmost tip of Alaska, and the ZR–3, now being built in Germany, will be held in reserve at Lakehurst.

There is no reason why the Shenandoah should not successfully negotiate such short "hops" as those between Lakehurst and Fort Worth, Fort Worth and San Diego, and San Diego and Seattle, the longest of which is 1,400 miles. Even the 2,000-mile journey from Seattle to Nome may be accomplished. It is after the dirigible leaves the north coast of Alaska that her troubles may begin. Landing at any point except the home base or the mooring mast of an auxiliary ship, whose radius of action is limited to within a few miles of the north coast by the drifting ice-fields, is out of the question. Furthermore, a gale—and the Arctic produces the real thing—would play havoc with the Shenandoah's flight plans. Snow may collect on her envelope, where it is sure to melt and form ice, as it did on Zeppelins flying over the North Sea during the war. And a dirigible cannot carry a coating of ice, no matter how rapidly she diminishes her fuel load.

Christmas Clemency

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE followed the example of President Harding in releasing from prison men convicted during the war of acts or utterances unpatriotic, injurious to this country, and of aid to our enemy. Both Presidents chose the Christmas-time for this act of grace.

Among the thirty-one men just released by order of President Coolidge, eight refused to accept release when offered by President Harding because it was accompanied by the condition that those released should promise not to indulge further in disloyal acts or talk. The present releases are, we believe, unaccompanied by any conditions. The other men were convicted in the prosecutions instituted at Sacramento against the I. W. W. activities.

It is to be assumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the offenses committed by these men were not of the type which would make them criminals whether the country were at war or not. Such acts as taking life, sending bombs through the mail, and blowing up bridges are always criminal acts, and the murderous or destructive purpose is no more easily to be pardoned than that of similar acts in peace time.

The other extreme in war-time offenses is in cases in which the accused person merely expresses opinions or desires such as would be quite within the limits of free speech in time of peace but in time of war might well detract from the war effort of the country. Such offenders should certainly be released as soon as the conditions change. But between these two classes are a considerable number of other offenses which are less vicious than the first and less excusable than the second. One would say that in this middle class each decision should be on the merits of each case. A Washington correspondent, in commenting on this matter, writes us that the opponents of amnesty, unlike its advocates, did not remain untiring in their warfare; that the American Legion and other organizations, for a long time vigorous in their opposition, became less so as time went on until, at the end, there was no very serious opposition. Our correspondent also states that the reason why President Harding did not include in his act of clemency those convicted in the Sacramento cases was that he believed they were unlike the others in that these men had committed overt acts in addition to expressing seditious sentiments.

President Coolidge, at one of his early

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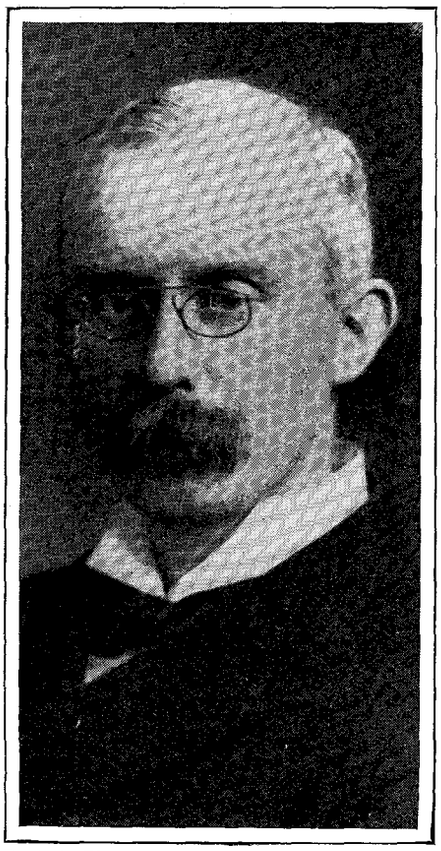
conferences with newspaper men, expressed the opinion, though not for publication at that time, that the political prisoners still in the penitentiary had been sufficiently punished. A little later the President placed the matter in the hands of a committee of three men who were prominently identified with war operations. They were Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Major-General J. G. Harbord, former Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army; and Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, who was chief of army chaplains in the expeditionary forces. After thorough investigation, the committee of three made a report to the President favoring clemency. The details of this report have not been made public. It is understood, however, that former Secretary Baker and Bishop Brent were in agreement and that General Harbord submitted a dissenting report.

Lynching on the Decrease

THE report concerning lynching just issued by the Tuskegee Institute is encouraging in that it shows that for the year 1923 there was a decrease of twenty-nine over the record for the year 1922. As the total for 1922 was fifty-seven, this means a decrease of almost exactly half. Equally encouraging, we think, is the fact that there were no fewer than forty-six instances in which lynching was prevented by officers of the law.

The causes for lynching ranged from murder and rape to "trying to act like white man and not knowing his place." Only seven of the twenty-eight persons lynched were accused of rape or attempt to rape—so often spoken of as "the usual cause." Florida and Mississippi divided the bad pre-eminence of furnishing the largest number of lynchings; each had eight in the past year. If there have been any lynchings in any other than Southern States, they are not here reported.

It is hardly to be doubted that the improvement in this form of lawlessness during the past year is largely due to an improved attitude of mind between the two races and to the growth of efforts by inter-racial committees to discuss questions and matters that might make trouble. The growth of this form of dealing with race trouble and prejudice is evidently a positive and practical influence for good will.



P. & A. Photos

The Rev. J. H. Jowett

John Henry Jowett

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the great preachers of his day, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, who died in England last month, was one of the personal forces that has made for mutual understanding among English-speaking peoples. He was not a controversialist either in public affairs or in religious doctrine. He never resorted to the devices of the sensationalist. He was primarily a teacher and guide to those who sought in their life the strength and support of religious faith. That such a preacher drew crowds whenever he spoke is evidence that men who have a message to deliver, and who have the power to deliver it, can have hearers.

His success as a preacher is also evidence of the fact that what people seek from the pulpit is not entertainment, or sensation, or instruction in the topics of the day, or even the discussion of theological doctrines, but the interpretation of their own needs and the impartation of strength for the common tasks and duties of daily living.

Born in England fifty-nine years ago, John Henry Jowett was educated at Edinburgh and Oxford Universities. He became minister of St. James's Congregational Church in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and then at Carr's Lane, Birmingham. In 1911 he was called to be the minister of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, and there he served for seven years. In the last year of the war he returned to England and became minister of Westminster Chapel in London. In this important church he had a large and distinguished congregation, and his influence was magnified by the influential character of many of his hearers.

His death will be felt as keenly in this country as in his native land.

International

Prince Hirohito, the Japanese Prince Regent, who recently narrowly escaped assassination

What a Bullet Did in Japan

THE attempted assassination of the Japanese Crown Prince, who is Prince Regent, has stirred the Empire hardly less than the earthquake of September 1. It precipitated the fall of the Yamamoto Government, which the earthquake itself had failed to dislodge. The Cabinet was associated in the popular mind with toleration of Communism, for Home Minister Goto, who is responsible for the maintenance of order, had invited Joffe to Japan in 1922 and a year ago had attempted to arrange with him the resumption of diplomatic relations with Moscow. So the shot directed by a Communist or Socialist against the Prince Regent nearly exposed members of the Cabinet to the fury of mobs.

But the assassin's bullet was only the occasion, not the cause, of the political change.

Yamamoto's Cabinet took office the

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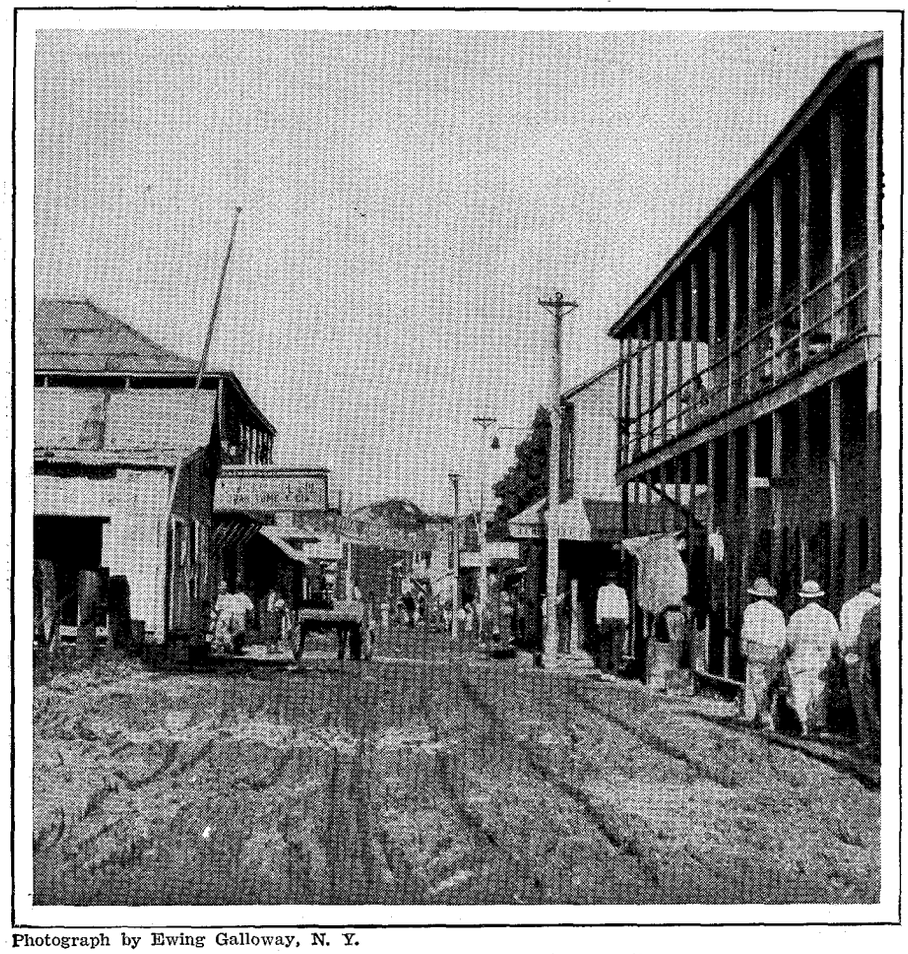

Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

In Honduras the pedestrians keep to the sidewalks for obvious reasons—a street in Tela, a seaport town

day before the earthquake. It had no party backing. It was subject to suspicions inherited from the prior Premiership of Admiral Yamamoto, ten years ago, when his Ministry was involved in a naval graft scandal; and perhaps because of these suspicions it suffered the humiliation of having its plans for the reconstruction of Tokyo rejected by the Diet the very day before the attempted assassination. It was also under the disadvantage of being a non-partisan or intermediary government at a time when politicians, outside the circle of the Elder Statesmen, were uniting in the belief that no Ministry ought to endure which did not owe its origin to a majority party and which was not responsible to the Diet.

The experience in recent years has shown the strength in Japan of the desire for a real parliamentary system. On the advice of the Elder Statesmen, non-partisan Premiers have been appointed by the Emperor or Prince Regent, but have been forced out of office by the Diet. So the existing Cabinet crisis, occasioned by the attempted assassination, was really caused by the movement in Japan for free and responsible government.

Democracy Implies Good Losers

THOSE who believe that the form of a government is its chief essential and that a Constitution like our own makes a government like our own might well glance southward to Central America, where the Government of Honduras has rung a new change on the Central American system of election by revolution.

In that troubled country the recent Presidential election brought out three candidates. The candidate who received the most votes was opposed by the Government. The Government claimed that he did not receive enough votes to entitle him to the Presidency. According to the Honduran Constitution, a candidate must secure a certain proportion of ballots cast, otherwise the election is thrown into the Legislature. In order to control matters while this subsequent election was taking place, the Government of Honduras declared martial law and proceeded to throw into prison all the prominent followers of the Presidential aspirant, General Carias. The novelty in the situation is to be found in the fact that Central American *coups d'état* are generally carried out by defeated candidates, and not by the Government itself. Our State Department has just made public a note which was sent to Honduras last summer, in which the United States urged, without avail, that an agreement should be reached between all the Honduran Presidential candidates that would avert revolution and its resultant disruption. Our State Department pointed out at the time that the Central American republics were party to a treaty which stipulates that the several Governments shall not recognize any other Government which may come into power in any of the five republics through a *coup d'état* or a revolution.

Such a contest as occurred in the United States between Tilden and Hayes would be beyond the comprehension of such a government as that of Honduras.

Outvoted candidates admit their defeat only in nations which have a conception of the real meaning of democracy.

Secretary Mellon's Letter

WE take great pleasure in presenting to our readers a letter to the Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook from the Secretary of the Treasury. In that letter, published on page 55 of this issue, Secretary Mellon states with admirable clearness the reasons for his proposal of a reduction in taxes. We ask every one into whose hands this letter falls to read it carefully, and we give it our hearty indorsement.

K. K. K.

NO one who knows The Outlook needs to be told that it is not impressed by mummeries, that it does not consider masked night-riders as normal agents of civilization, that it regards as a menace any form of invisible government, and that it wishes to bear its part in joining with all good Americans in opposing racial or religious prejudice.

At least we should have supposed that no one who knew The Outlook needed to be told that if it were not for Judge Steele's letter, on page 78. So, to make matters perfectly clear, we say it here explicitly.

Two years ago, when the Ku Klux Klan in its modern form first came to public notice, it did not, as we said at the time (see The Outlook for November 8, 1922), seem to be a great or serious menace. In fact, its obviously absurd nomenclature was alone enough to make

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serious discussion of it difficult. Attempts to parody Klan language and Klan custom were scarcely, if at all, more amusing than Klan language and custom themselves.

For two years, however, the Ku Klux Klan has been growing rapidly in membership and in power. The very fact that it has been hard for many people to take it seriously has deprived opposition to it of much of its vigor. No one apparently knows what its total membership is now, but estimates, which seem not extravagant, place it in the neighborhood of three million. If this number is near the truth, the Ku Klux Klan constitutes an army half again as large as that which the United States sent to France. The Ku Klux Klan has appeared in power in States as widely separated as Texas and Oregon. It is a political power in such populous and important States as Indiana and Ohio. Those who have despised it can afford to despise it no longer. They may hate it, they may fear it; but they cannot treat it safely with contempt.

It is because the Ku Klux Klan had become a serious factor, not only locally, but Nationally, that we asked Stanley Frost to make a study of the organization and to report his findings in the articles which are now in the course of publication in The Outlook. We did not commission him either to defend or to attack the Klan. We commissioned him to ascertain the facts and report them. He has reported alike facts which seem to be in favor of the Klan and facts which seem to be against it. He has reported its strength and its weakness. Wherever it seemed to have served a useful purpose, he has been as ready to tell what it has done as where it has proved to be a menace.

Mere indignation and denunciation will not serve those who wish to restrain or destroy an organization of this sort. In order to deal with its undoubted dangers Americans must know something of its purposes, its methods, and the extent of its success, and must understand the circumstances which have not only called it into being but given it its power. As we said in introducing Mr. Frost's articles, not only for those who wish to defend the Klan, but for those also who wish to fight it, the only ammunition that will serve consists of facts.

By presenting these facts to our readers we believe we are doing them the greatest service we can render in respect to the Klan. Upon these facts each reader can base his own opinion. But we believe that there are certain points which our readers should bear in mind as they read Mr. Frost's articles.

In the first place, no movement of this sort can arise without a cause. It is not within the power of any man or group of men to foist an organization of the Klan's dimensions upon the public. The Ku Klux Klan has spread in response to a demand on the part of a large proportion of Americans for some expression in protest against alien influence. The same phenomenon appeared in Italy. There an alien influence had started to break down the nation. It had disintegrated industry; it had paralyzed government; it was non-Italian, for it was destroying the power and morale of the Italian people. Whether we like the Fascisti or not, we must recognize that their rise into power was in response to a need which no one else was ready to fill. The result is that Italy has again become Italian. There is likewise a disintegrating force in America, or rather there are disintegrating forces. We have been importing not only alien persons, but alien ideas. Many of the very people who come to this country because it is great and rich and strong and free have done their utmost to belittle all that has made it such, and some of these have agitated and organized to destroy the institutions on which the present strength and freedom of America rest. It is because the Ku Klux Klan has been the only organization that has given Nation-wide expression to the protest against these disintegrating forces that it has gained its power. The American Legion might have led, but it has thrown away its opportunity by seeking a bonus for its members. Political leaders might have made an issue of it, but they have been prevented by their fears or the fears of their followers. Condemnation of the Klan, no matter how well deserved, will not check its growth until something better and saner will meet the need which it has undertaken to supply.

In the second place, whatever its service, the Klan is essentially a dangerous organization for any civilized community. Whether it is lawless or not (and that at present is at least debatable), it is so organized as to be useful for lawless purposes, with a minimum of danger to itself. As Mr. Frost pointed out in his last article, it can strike in the dark and leave no clue. There have been times in America when the only method for securing order was that of the Vigilance Committee. It is unfortunately true that in some regions to-day where highjackers and bootleggers flourish lawless criminals seem to create a demand for equally lawless suppression. The cure for lawlessness, however, is not through more lawlessness, but through the development of public opinion upholding the law. Those who wish to see the Ku Klux destroyed had better put themselves to work in restraining the evils which the Ku Klux professes to avert or to check. A masked organization whose very membership is a secret ought not to be tolerated in America.

In the third place, whatever provocation there has been for protest against the alien spirit in America, there can be no permanent place in this land for any organization that judges men by race or religion. The greatest weakness of the Ku Klux Klan lies in the fact that in its very attempts to preserve the American spirit it denies it. To put all Jews in one class because some Jews have corrupted the theater and the moving-picture industry, to denounce all Roman Catholics because the Catholic Church has exercised such political power in New York as it did when it broke John Purroy Mitchel because, for the sake of orphan wards of the city, he defied the hierarchy, to ban all Negroes because some Negroes are disorderly or ignorant or arrogant, is to make sport of the very institutions and ideals which the Klan professes to uphold.

Why Not Wait and See?

THE treaty between Turkey and the United States negotiated at Lausanne last summer is before our Senate, and can become law only through the advice and consent of that body. A debate has been going on through newspaper articles and circulars between those who would and those who would not have the United States ratify this treaty.

It is well to bear in mind that there is no immediate necessity for this country to act. It is hardly contended by any one that by immediate ratification we should materially advance American interests and rights in Turkey unless it might be through the promotion thereby of a friendly and generous feeling on the part of Turkey towards this country and the effect of such a feeling upon American religious and educational interests in Turkey.

The simple fact is that to all intents

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and purposes the Allies at Lausanne in concluding their treaty with Turkey made it impossible for us to make any agreement with Turkey other than that already concluded by them. It would be quite out of the question, for instance, for America to insist upon a continuance of the rights of Americans to go before an exterritorial court in Constantinople when no other nations are to have that privilege. The Allies settled once and for all the acceptance of Turkey as an independent nation by their unwillingness to unite in demands to be enforced if necessary by arms. Turkey to-day is a sovereign and independent nation, and nothing that we may or may not do can in the least alter that fact.

Whether we sign or decline to sign this treaty, unless we are prepared to make demands and enforce them by ourselves and without allies, we must for the present submit to the superintendence of American institutions by the Turkish Minister of Education, to the loss of the exterritorial rights we have so long enjoyed, to the control of the Straits by Turkey, to the absence of satisfactory guaranties for Turkey's treatment of her minority populations—now tremendously reduced by the wholesale murder of Armenians and the exile of the Greeks. Whether we like it or not, the Allies have settled all that for us.

This, however, does not mean that we are under the least obligation to conclude now a treaty with Turkey. We may very properly take our own time. It is an axiom of international law that, as Oppenheim's great work puts it, "No new state has a right towards other states to be recognized by them, and no state has the duty to recognize a new state."

We not only have the right to refrain from action, but we have exercised it in numerous cases, as have other nations. Just a few months ago we formally recognized Mexico diplomatically after ten years of non-recognition, yet American life and American interests were not all that time left unprotected, nor were commercial relations suspended to any large extent, nor were we without representation in that country, although there were no fully recognized diplomatic representatives there. On the cessation of American diplomatic recognition of Mexico for a year after Diaz came into power, President Hayes said in a Message: "It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States to the protection of American citizens, so far as practicable. Nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of July 4, 1868, and the awards of the joint commission." Many other instances of periods of non-recognition between countries might be cited. It seems to us, therefore, that Dr. C. F. Gates, the President of Robert College in Constantinople, who has put forth the ablest and best plea for immediate recognition we have seen, is mistaken when he says: "Any kind of a treaty is better than no treaty, for no treaty means a closed door and any treaty means an open one."

But, it may be asked, after all, why wait if everything has already been settled as regards Turkey's future? That is just it; there are grave doubts whether things have been permanently settled. We remember the history of the Young Turks party, their claims to be reformers and the era of wholesale assassination and financial corruption that followed. We find a well-informed writer saying to-day that Kemal's party (he is President of the party as well as of the country), called the Popular Party, is composed largely of men who were in the Young Turks movement and that the Young Turks, supported by prominent men opposed to Kemal, really dominate the situation in Constantinople. This writer says of the Popular Party, "It is founded upon his [Kemal's] personality, and will naturally disintegrate with his death or with the decline of his fortunes." We find also such eminent authorities on Turkish matters as Oscar S. Straus, formerly our Ambassador to Turkey, ex-Ambassador Gerard, Mr. A. D. F. Hamlin, and others joining in a published Memorandum against ratification of the Lausanne Treaty and adducing cogent reasons therefor. This Memorandum, which is signed by one hundred and ten public men, including diplomats, editors, travelers, international authorities, and students of Eastern affairs, denies that resumption of relations by America with Turkey would promote either peace or justice. A study of the facts thus presented leaves one with the feeling that the proposed treaty is valueless even if we do not go so far as to agree with the Memorandum when it says:

> It is morally an indefensible Treaty. It is an utterly humiliating and purposeless Treaty. It surrenders all and every American right in Turkey. It renders impossible the continuance of American educational and philanthropic enterprises in that country. It ignores our solemn pledges to Armenia. The economic concessions which it purports to secure for a few Americans are now admitted to be of dubious value, and have already been transferred into alien hands.

The point that we would make here, however, is that this is a case, if ever there was one, where time should be taken to learn what kind of nation the new Turkey is to be, whether it is or is not one that we wish to indorse and trust. The doctrine of "watchful waiting" is not as popular as it once was, yet there are occasions where it is the best course. It may be that Kemal's Republic will be one in effect as well as in name; it may be that it will last and be worthy of recognition. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the prediction that Kemal's Government will fall in the near future may be fulfilled, and quite possible also that it will show itself to be not a real democracy but a narrow autocracy. In the latter case, we shall not regret a reasonable amount of delay in picking up the new treaty with Turkey which the Allies have kindly left at our door.

A Builder of America

SHE wrote no books; she painted no pictures; she carved no marble.

She served on few committees; she held no public office; her death passed unnoticed in the daily press. Yet when she was gone those who knew her and loved her spoke her name as they would speak the name of one who had triumphantly completed a great career.

Harriet Bristol Stone was the wife of the head master of a small private school. To the generations of schoolboys that came under her guardianship she gave of her courageous spirit joyfully and gladly. She practiced without preaching a religion of service which seemed to well from her spirit without the compulsion of creed. The creed was there, but its outward manifestation needed no more formal expression than the words of Micah: "Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God."

Such women are truly the builders of America. They are busy, not with the making of things, but with the making of men. It is of little concern whether modern industry can create a thousand

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or ten thousand baubles an hour. It is of little concern whether these baubles are transported at the rate of one mile an hour or one mile a minute. Civilization is not a matter of instruments; it is the mastery of whatever instruments we may possess which determines the march of progress. The makers of America are those who shape lives rather than those who shape the unenduring things of bronze and stone, which are only the tools of mankind.

The history of America is something more than the story of laws, battles, and inventions. It is the story of those who have learned to live.

Erasmus

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

COURAGE, mon ami, le diable est mort! Cheer up, my boy, the devil is dead!

This slogan of incorrigible optimism which Charles Reade puts into the mouth of the delightful Burgundian soldier, Denis, in that most picturesque of all English historical novels, "The Cloister and the Hearth," might, but for the inexorable literary law against anachronism, be ascribed to Erasmus as his motto. For Erasmus spent his life in fighting the devils of ignorance, superstition, and intolerance. In this respect he was one of the first of the Modernists, and it is a pity that he cannot return to earth to-day to wield his trenchant pen, as he did during his lifetime, against those who would throttle a simple and lovable Christianity by enveloping it in a mass of man-made philosophies and theologies.

The American reader, to whom Latin is anathema and the textual scholarship of meticulous Germans a bore and a stumbling-block, and yet who wishes to understand why Erasmus is one of the brightest stars in the endless literary firmament, cannot make a better beginning than by reading "The Cloister and the Hearth," which is the love story of Gerard and Margaret, the father and mother of Erasmus. In his essay on Hallam, Macaulay thus describes the function of the historical novel:

> To make the past present, to bring the distant near, to place us in the society of a great man or on the eminence which overlooks the field of a mighty battle, to invest with the reality of human flesh and blood beings whom we are too much inclined to consider as personified qualities in an allegory, to call up our ancestors before us with all their peculiarities of language, manners, and garb, to show us over their houses, to seat us at their tables, to rummage their old-fashioned wardrobes, to explain the uses of their ponderous furniture, these parts of the duty which properly belongs to the historian have been appropriated by the historical novelist.

"The Cloister and the Hearth" gives a more vivid picture of the morals and the social and political customs of the time of Erasmus than any of his biographers has yet succeeded in doing. Froude, in his "Life and Letters of Erasmus," which was published thirty years ago as a natural development of some popular lectures delivered in 1867, came nearer achieving success according to Macaulay's definition than Dr. Preserved Smith has done in his recently published volume.[1] Froude's story is an easily flowing narrative unencumbered by the appendages of scholarship. Dr. Smith's book is crowded with scholarship. Although it contains much new and unpublished material, many animated and interesting passages, and occasional anecdotes that reveal the indubitable fact that Erasmus was a very human sort of person and not a mere dry-as-dust scholastic, Dr. Smith writes as though he had his professorial colleagues more on his mind than the average lay reader. There are scores of notes which only a Latin and German scholar can decipher; there are several pages of appendices in Latin; and there is one page of not very important "Addenda et Corrigenda," by which is meant, in plain English, additions and corrections.

Nevertheless, if the entire book were as readable as Chapter III, entitled "English Friends," or Chapter V, entitled "The Rhine," or the final chapter, which gives Dr. Smith's admirable, well-balanced, and extremely interesting estimate of the character and influence of Erasmus, it would disarm of all fault-finding those readers who, like myself, wish that the technical notes and references to obscure authorities might have been printed separately and issued as a special pamphlet to those who have the slightest desire to know what may be found, for example, in K. and W. Krafft's "Briefe und Dokumente aus der Zeit der Reformation." This is what was done in the time of Erasmus with his notes on the New Testament. And yet these notes, says Dr. Smith, "were not forbidding and difficult, like modern commentaries which no one except a scholar can understand; they were chatty and companionable, full of anecdote and wit, and under it all an earnest purpose and the best liberal instruction to be found in matters of faith and piety. It was a novel and fruitful idea at that time as it would be now to turn a work of Biblical erudition into a best seller!"

Biographers who wish their books to be best sellers—that is, to be widely and eagerly read—might well follow the example of Erasmus.

Dr. Smith says that the late Andrew D. White, who made a large collection of material about Erasmus, intended to write a biography of that great humanist. I wish he had done so. In his "Seven Great Statesmen," one of the finest examples of historical biography produced in this country, Dr. White showed how the qualities of the novelist and the historian may be combined. The seven great statesmen whom he chose to write about were leaders, as he says, "in the warfare of humanity with unreason." Erasmus was one of the greatest leaders in this warfare in modern times—if one may call that period of history "modern" which begins with the revival of literary culture in Europe at the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

Erasmus was born in Holland, an illegitimate child, about the middle of the fifteenth century. At that time the terrible despotism of the Roman Catholic theocracy was at its height in Europe. The life of no man who pretended to think for himself was worth a farthing. It was not a time merely of intellectual repression but of physical suffering and torture. The story of the cruelties practiced by Philip II of Spain, who came upon the scene about the time Erasmus left it, is enough to make one's blood boil. No one can read Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" without almost hoping that there might be a hell of eternal torment for inquisitors who in the name of religion maimed and tortured men's bodies in the most incredible fashion. Even as late as 1757 the Arch-

[1] Erasmus: A Study of His Life, Ideals, and Place in History. By Preserved Smith, Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of History in Cornell University. Harper & Brothers, New York. $4.

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bishop Elector of Cologne issued a tariff which—I quote from Dr. Andrew D. White's "Seven Great Statesmen"—"may be seen in the library of Cornell University; on four printed folio pages, it enumerates in fifty-five paragraphs every sort of hideous cruelty which an executioner could commit upon a prisoner, with the sum allowed him for each, and for the instruments therein required." According to this tariff, the executioner was paid five thalers for tearing asunder with four horses, four thalers for burning alive, four thalers for breaking a man alive on the wheel, three thalers and a fraction for cutting off a hand or sundry fingers and for beheading, a fraction of a thaler for each tearing with red-hot pincers of the flesh of a criminal before his execution, etc., etc. Such tortures were imposed chiefly, not for criminal deeds, but for heretical theological opinions. And the Protestants, when they got on top, were often not much better than the Catholics. It was this kind of thing that led the framers of our Constitution in 1789 to prohibit the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments.

Now Erasmus was educated as a boy in a monastery school, and finally took orders as a priest, although he rarely, if ever, performed his priestly functions. He must, therefore, have been familiar with the physical cruelties of theological despotism. But I do not find in such letters of his as I have read any outstanding protest against physical tortures. He was always a moderate, and avoided an open break with the authorities. Unlike Luther, he was not interested in establishing a new creed. He was an opponent of the despotism of all creeds. His fight was a fight for free thought and free speech, for he recognized the fact that the suppression of intellectual freedom inevitably leads to physical slavery and torture. Because he was non-partisan, because he believed in intellectual freedom, because he wanted man to read and think for himself, he has been looked upon by the advocates of creedal authority, both Protestant and Catholic, from his own time down to the very present, as a man without constructive courage—a quite unfair characterization. Luther tried to reform the Church by withdrawing from it and attacking it; Erasmus tried to reform it by staying within it and enlightening it. It is hard to say which method requires the most courage. He was really not a theologian at all in the scholastic sense of that word, but a man of letters. He hated pedantry wherever he saw it, and his own freedom from pedantry is disclosed in his own voluminous letters to his friends, which are among the most interesting and entertaining in epistolary literature. Although he refused more than once the very highest honors, which the Church would have conferred upon him if he had been willing to be a little more of a conformist, he died still a priest at seventy years of age, and was buried at the Cathedral at Basle. He was a man of culture rather than of spiritual power, although he appreciated and admired spiritual ideals, as his friendship for Sir Thomas More and Dean Colet in England testifies. No man can estimate the influence which Erasmus has exerted upon the higher life of mankind, because no man can estimate the unseen and immeasurable influence which passes unnoted by the world from the printed page to the soul and mind of the reader. And Erasmus stood first, last, and all the time for giving the mind and soul free access to the printed page.

A little schoolgirl in an examination in English history once said that Henry VIII was the most interesting king of England. When asked the reason for this surprising answer, she replied that Henry VIII interested her more than any other king of England because he had more wives than children. I have a warm feeling for Henry VIII because when he was a prince Erasmus was his tutor and when he became king he also became Erasmus's patron and protector. How "modern" Erasmus was, both in viewpoint and in literary style, may be easily learned from reading the dialogue between Pope Julius II and St. Peter, which is printed in full in Froude's "Life and Letters," and the "Praise of Folly," which Dr. Preserved Smith calls his most widely read though not his most important work. Both were written in Latin, the vernacular in which Erasmus did all his writing. Froude's translation of the Julius is delightful. The English translations of the Folly which I have seen are too literal to have much spirit. But there is a French translation by Victor Develay which is as vivacious and spirited as if it were written by Anatole France.

The publication of "The Praise of Folly," a witty and penetrating satire, brought down upon the head of Erasmus a storm of criticism, and as a result he wrote a long letter of apology and explanation to an old friend and university-mate at Louvain, the "excellent theologian," as Erasmus calls him, Martin Dorpius or Van Dorp. In this letter Erasmus asserts that he has never knowingly attacked any individual or blackened a single reputation. He has confined himself, he says, to criticising systems, theories, injustices, and pernicious manners, morals, and customs, whether of kings, priests, or pedants. A passage from that letter deserves to be read to-day in view of the quarrel which is raging between the Fundamentalists and Modernists. I shall conclude this article by venturing upon a translation of the passage: "Who cares about our personal quarrels, who pays any attention to our disputes in distant countries, or who will notice them in future ages? I write not what my enemies deserve but what I must to preserve my own self-respect. Moreover, I have no enemy so hateful that I do not hope some day to make a friend of him. Why deprive myself of the chance? Why write now of an enemy that which some day I may vainly wish I had not written of him who has become my friend? Why blacken the character of one whom I can never again make spotless even though he should in the future win my approbation? I would rather be mistaken in praising people who do not deserve praise than in censuring those who do not deserve censure. To praise a blameworthy man passes for simple-mindedness; if, however, you flay a despicable wretch the world imputes it not to his wickedness but to your own selfish passion. All this takes no account of the fact that reprisals which follow even the most just attacks sometimes lead to widespread war and that the fiery words which one utters casually and thoughtlessly often start a terrible conflagration. And, finally, just as it is not Christian to return evil for evil so it is unworthy of a generous heart to gratify resentment by inflicting injuries, as women do."

Notwithstanding the apparent unchivalry of the last three words, which may have been due partly to Erasmus's priestly celibacy and partly to the intellectual suppression of the women of his time, he was an advocate of the education of women. He did not and would not admit the limitations of sex, or creed, or office, or riches, or poverty, or power, within the Republic of Letters. He was the great champion of the democracy of books, and deserves to be canonized by every one who finds nourishment, enlightenment, or solace in literature.

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From the Secretary of the Treasury

Washington, D. C.

December 22, 1923.

My dear Sir:

At your request, I am glad to give The Outlook some observations related to my recommendations for a comprehensive plan of tax reduction, on a subject which seems not to be fully understood by the general public.

Adam Smith, in his great work "Wealth of Nations," laid down as the first maxim of taxation that "The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities," and in his fourth and last maxim, that "Every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and to keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the state," citing as one of the ways by which this last maxim is violated a tax which "may obstruct the industry of the people, and discourage them from applying to certain branches of business which might give maintenance and employment to great multitudes. . . . While it obliges the people to pay, it may thus diminish, or perhaps destroy some of the funds, which might enable them more easily to do so." The further experience of one hundred and fifty years since this was written has emphasized the truth of these maxims, but those who argue against a reduction of surtaxes to more nearly peacetime figures cite only the first maxim, and ignore the fourth. With the principle that a man should pay taxes in accordance with his ability, I thoroughly agree, but when, as a result of an unsound basis of taxation, it becomes evident that the source of taxation is drying up and wealth is being diverted into unproductive channels, yielding neither revenue to the Government nor profit to the people, then it is time to readjust our basis of taxation upon sound principles.

It seems difficult for some to understand that high rates of tax do not necessarily mean large revenue to the Government, and that more revenue may often be obtained by lower rates. There was an old saying that a railway freight rate should be "what the traffic will bear," that is, a combination of the highest rate at which the largest quantity of freight would move. The same rule applies to all private businesses. If a price is fixed too high, sales drop off, and with them profits; if a price is fixed too low, sales may increase, but again profits decline. The most outstanding recent example of this principle is the sales policy of the Ford Motor Car Company. Does any one question that Mr. Ford has made more money by reducing the price of his car and increasing his sales than he would have made by maintaining a high price and a greater profit per car, but selling less cars? Your Government is just a business, and can and should be run on business principles. An income tax is the price the Government charges its people for the right to make a taxable profit. Experience has shown that the present high rates of surtax are bringing in each year progressively less revenue to the Government. This means that the price is too high to the large taxpayer and he is avoiding a taxable income by the many ways which are available to him. What rates will bring in the largest revenue to the Government experience has not yet developed, but it is estimated that by cutting the surtaxes in half, the Government, when the full effect of the reduction is felt, will receive more revenue from the owners of large incomes at the lower rates of tax than it would have received at the higher rates. This is simply an application of the same business principle, just as Mr. Ford makes more money out of pricing his cars at $300 than at $3,000.

Looking at the subject, therefore, solely from the standpoint of Government revenues, lower surtax rates are essential. If we consider, however, the far more important subject of the effect of the present high surtax rates on the development and prosperity of our country, then the necessity for a change is more apparent. The most noteworthy characteristic of the American people is their initiative. It is this spirit which has developed America, and it was the same spirit in our soldiers which made our armies successful abroad. If the spirit of business adventure is killed, this country will cease to hold the foremost position in the world. And yet it is this very spirit which excessive surtaxes are now destroying. Any one at all in touch with affairs knows of his own knowledge of buildings which have not been built, of businesses which have not been started, and of new projects which have been abandoned, all for the one reason, high surtaxes. If failure attends, the loss is borne exclusively by the adventurer; but if success ensues, the Government takes more than half of the profits. People argue the risk is not worth the return.

With the open invitation to all men who have wealth to be relieved from taxation by the simple expedient of investing in the more than $11,000,000,000 of tax-exempt securities now available, and which would be unaffected by any Constitutional amendment, the rich need not pay taxes. We violate Adam Smith's first maxim. Where these high surtaxes do bear, is not on the man who has acquired and holds available wealth, but on the man who, through his own initiative, is making wealth. The idle man is relieved; the producer is penalized. We violate the fourth maxim. We do not reach the people in proportion to their ability to pay and we destroy the initiative which produces the wealth in which the whole country should share, and which is the source of revenue to the Government.

Yours sincerely,

A. W. Mellon

Secretary of the Treasury.

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Youth with

Firewood Gatherers. By a child aged 13

AN exhibition of the work of Viennese child artists is now being held in New York City at the Art Center Building, 65 East 56th Street. It will later be seen in various cities throughout the country. These children are the pupils of Professor Cizek, of Vienna, who has for several years conducted classes for children with great success. "How do you do it?" a visitor asked Professor Cizek after looking at and admiring some hundreds of the varied productions of his pupils—many of them in color—in his school in Vienna. "But I don't do it," Professor Cizek protested. "I merely take off the lid, and other art masters

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the Lid Off

Girl in a Garden. By a child aged 12

clap the lid on—that is the only difference." The freedom and originality of the work of these children is quite remarkable. The examples here shown are from woodcuts executed and printed by children twelve or thirteen years of age. The background of a famous city steeped in artistic traditions accounts no doubt in part for their facility, but much credit must be given to Professor Cizek himself for his power of interesting the children and arousing their enthusiasm. The illustrations are here printed through the courtesy of the Committee which is in charge of the exhibition in America

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Mexico—A Democracy in the Making

By EDWARD CORSI

COUNTRIES that have tasted the bitterness of social and political revolution, and are playing the game of life in open defiance of the accepted rules of the day, are subjects of interest to a world eagerly seeking a way out of its chaos. Mexico, like Russia, Germany, and Italy, is experimenting with a new order in her own affairs: hence the universal interest in her progress.

I have just come back from Mexico, and, very frankly, I cannot share the optimism prevalent in many quarters and among certain students of international affairs who would have us believe that out of that country, as out of Russia or Italy, will come the panacea for all our ills. On the other hand, I am not among those who are of the opinion that Mexico, as a result of ten years of revolution, civil war, and anarchy, has, to put it very bluntly, gone to the dogs.

Mexico at this vital period of her history is working out her own destiny in her own way, employing principles and methods best suited to solve her own peculiar problems. She is grasping the opportunity for self-redemption in the same manner, with the same enthusiasm and the same determination, as Italy and Germany half a century ago grasped their opportunity for freedom and unification. In other words, the Mexican people are building for themselves a political and social structure which, when completed, will not differ materially from democratic structures now existing in other parts of the world.

For centuries the Mexican people have lived under a despotism the equal of which few peoples of the world have experienced. Peonage, exploitation, and slavery were the lot of the Indian and the mestizo, not only under the rule of the viceroys, princes, and foreign potentates, but under that of their own presidents and governors. As recently as 1910, under Don Porfirio Diaz and his Cientificos, the state of affairs in Mexico in so far as the great mass of the people was concerned was hardly better than that suffered by the people of Europe in the Middle Ages. Ignorance, superstition, and fear kept fifteen million souls in the grip of a few white men who exploited the wealth of the land while the country starved.

The Madero Revolution was but one of five hundred in the history of that unfortunate country; but it was the climax of a long train of outrages that lead back to the time of the Conquistadores. Led by idealists, bandits, and soldiers of fortune, this uprising on the part of a half-clad, browbeaten population was the one great determined effort to destroy, once for all, the tyranny of an alien minority. To say, as many do, that by the doing of this or that Diaz might have avoided his downfall is to believe that King Canute might have held back the waves of the sea. The reaction was inevitable.

THE author of this article, the first of a series of five, has made a first-hand study of Mexican conditions. Mexico is now in the throes of a typical Presidential election campaign, and Edward Corsi's articles will provide the reader with the background necessary for a comprehension of the issues involved.

Thirteen years have passed since Madero launched his appeal to the nation, and, though the fighting has ceased, Mexico is still living in the Revolution. Obregon's task has been that of pacifying the country, and to a considerable extent he has succeeded. The bandits and the bandit armies that overran the Republic when the one-arm leader assumed the reins of power have been silenced. The Villas and the Zapatas are dead. But in the mind of the Mexican people still lurks a belief in the effectiveness, the utility, and the righteousness of force. The politician, the soldier, the labor leader, and the worker still think in terms of revolution. The great problem with Mexico is to restore peace.

To put it very plainly, conditions in that country are in a deplorable mess. There is general and widespread depression, with millions of apathetic Indians and peons literally on the verge of starvation. *Haciendas* and *ranchos* that in former days produced sufficient to meet the nation's needs are to-day practically idle and, in many parts of the country, completely abandoned. Industry and commerce are at a standstill; there are lacking both money and credit. Graft and special privilege—long the curse of Mexico—impede the Government at every turn, rendering necessary reforms impossible. An enormous bureaucracy feeds on the public treasury while the people are overburdened with taxes. Capital has no confidence in the Government and is daily leaving the country. Labor is restless, arrogant, destructive. Among all classes exists a spirit of discontent. Religion and morality are at a low ebb. The social and economic crisis is disheartening.

What is the matter with Mexico? When I put this question to a prominent business man in Mexico City, he snapped back: "The Anarchist and the gringo," meaning of course the agitator and the foreign capitalist. In a few words he summed up the prevailing opinion among most people in that country who, though never in sympathy with the rule of Diaz, are dissatisfied with the outcome of the Revolution.

The Anarchist and the gringo are both aliens, and are hated by the various elements of the population because of their effective grip on the life of the country. The Anarchist, a stranger from Spain, Russia, or Italy, has succeeded in spreading the gospel of class hatred among the workers to such an extent as to render industrial peace well-nigh impossible. The gringo, who comes to Mexico for the sole purpose of making money and in most cases is successful, is hated by Mexican labor for the same reasons that he is hated elsewhere. Capital in Mexico is a foreign institution—if I may call it an institution—and, though it has contributed substantially to the industrial and commercial progress of the country, is compelled to bear the brunt of the nation's anger mainly because it is not native. So bitter and so widespread is this hatred of the gringo that he is accused of every wrong under the sun. A Mexican newspaper man went so far as to say to me that the Revolution was financed and encouraged by American capitalists in the hope of bringing about the annexation of the country.

While it is true that many Americans (for the gringo is in the main an American) have gone further in Mexican affairs than prudence or wisdom would have permitted, and many have openly encouraged intervention, the charge that they are responsible for Mexico's ills is absolutely groundless. Intelligent Mexicans entertain no such notions. They appreciate to what extent the American has contributed to the material progress of the country and how much there is need of him in this period of reconstruc-

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International

Federal Troops leaving the City of Mexico during a Revolution

tion. They dismiss as nonsense the prevailing suspicion among all classes that Uncle Sam covets Mexican territory, though they fully appreciate that there is much pro-intervention propaganda in this country. "If it were true," I heard a Mexican say, "that the United States wants to take us over, I would be the first to consent. Certainly we would be no worse off." Many Mexicans, strange to say, speak likewise.

The trouble with Mexico, to my mind, is too much politics and too many politicians, a consequence of the political freedom gained by the Revolution. Political agitation is impeding the work of reconstruction and clogging the wheels of progress. The vicious, destructive work of the agitator, coupled with the activity of the mestizo politician, keeps the country in a state of turmoil and strife, from which there seems to be no present relief.

Mexico's political institutions are patterned after our own—in fact, it is said that the Carranza Constitution was drawn up by an American labor leader. But, while her system may be conducive to democratic rule, her people, temperamentally and educationally unlike the American people, are hardly fitted for democratic government, and may not be for a number of generations. The many so-called elections held during recent months throughout the country are proof of this deficiency. Not only has it been impossible to conduct voting in an orderly manner, but rarely has the verdict at the polls been respected. In San Luis Potosi the election of a successor to Governor Rafael Nieto led to a condition bordering on civil war. In Queretaro, at this moment, there are three Legislatures in session, each claiming to have been duly elected by the people. In the city of Monterey troops were compelled to intervene in order to hold municipal elections. In Vera Cruz, Puebla, Guadalajara, Campeche, Oaxaca, and other sections the rifle and the machete still prevail. It is impossible to know how many political parties exist throughout the Republic, though parties in Mexico are but groups at the service of one politician or another. At this time, in preparation for the coming Presidential elections in July, they are springing like mushrooms all over the country. In reality, there is one party in Mexico—the Partido Nacional Cooperatista.

General Obregon, in spite of the politician and the agitator, has succeeded in giving the country a splendid administration. A most distinguished general of the Revolution, a born leader and an executive of the highest capacity, he has done as well under trying circumstances as might have been expected of any man. He has restored order, reorganized the various branches of the Government, improved the finances, granted freedom of speech and of the press, encouraged education, reduced the army, and placed Mexico in friendly relations with other nations. He has been bitterly criticised by all factions and parties, but in characteristic manner has kept steady to his purpose, dealing in deeds rather than words. His aim is to establish a Socialist Republic based on the doctrines and ideals of Jesus Christ, who "surely may be considered the greatest Socialist humanity has ever known."

Whether or not he, and his colleagues of the Revolution, succeed in realizing their aim is not for me, nor for any one else, to say. For the present we can concern ourselves only with conditions as they are, drawing such inferences therefrom as the facts will permit. The establishment of a republic, be it Socialist or *bourgeois,* based on the doctrines of Jesus Christ is an ideal worthy of any statesman or country. But it is to be seriously doubted if such a republic can be established in a country where at this moment the tendency is away from, and even against, all that Christianity implies. With labor leaders preaching a gospel of hatred and envy, with politicians boasting openly their aversion to established religion, and with educators refusing to admit the word of God into the class-room, the chances of establishing a Christian republic in Mexico are few indeed. However, there may be

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much under the surface that we are unable to perceive.

Mexico is one of the treasure-houses of the world, rich in the products that make for material progress. Her fifteen million people are inferior to none in their capacity to contribute in terms of labor. She has leaders who, though lacking in experience, have the mentality, the ability, and the courage to play great parts. All that she needs is time—time in which to learn that the path of progress is traversed only by means of sacrifice and hard work. Given that, she will take her place among the democratic nations of the earth, contributing, as all nations should contribute, to the greater good of humanity.

The Day's Run

By H. M. TOMLINSON

IT was not pleasant to be on deck that night, and the promenaders and gossipers had abandoned it. Spume was shooting inboard. The deck chairs huddled in the nook amidships were empty. One chair left the pack and began a stealthy move towards the ship's side. The darkness surging past was of immense weight, and at times it seemed to rise above its bounds and to burst. Somewhere forward a loosened windscreen was giving a startling imitation of gun-fire.

He went to look overside, but it was like staring at fate. Nothing could be seen. His hands had touched the clammy canvas of a life-belt in its rack, and as he wiped them with his handkerchief he glanced at the belt. An amusing little object! A fat lot of magic in that hopeful circle of life! He descended to his cabin, and then the noisy world stood still again, muffled and quiet, under the glow-lamps. Yet he did not find it easy to read. At times a mass of water exploded on the foreward deck, and then his safe and muffled world trembled. His mind left his book. Amiel's intimate Journal became foreign and dropped to the blanket. He listened to sounds that were like the echoes of distant battle, to forlorn and nameless alarms and warnings, to sudden fierce shouting far away in another world, to despairing and dying cries. Well, all of it was in another world, anyhow. Outer night and its sounds had nothing to do with him. Men who knew what to do were doing it. The movements of the ship were like those of a great living creature. In its long, leisurely breathing its body rose and fell. The faint tremor of the turbines was of the will which repressed an astonishing vitality and strength. He began reading again. . . .

A lurch of the ship woke him. It was four o'clock. For a moment he wondered whether something had happened in the world beyond him, or whether he had been dreaming. But the big creature was still breathing in a deep and leisurely way. Now and then, though, it growled and shook itself, for the wind seemed worse and the noises more challenging. He turned out the lights; and when next he woke it was because the sun had risen high enough to shine through his port window, and the steward had rattled the teacup when placing the morning tray where he could reach it without leaving his bunk. "Fine morning, sir," said the steward.

"A bad night, wasn't it, steward?"

"Oh, nothing out of the way, sir."

The jolly passenger, who knew the sea, and so was always loud and hearty with the quartermasters, and saw to it that everybody had an interest in the sweepstake for the day's run, and pulled the ladies' chairs briskly about for them, and fed the gramophone, met him in the corridor as he was going to the bath-room. The jolly man danced a little greeting in his dressing-gown. "Dirty work last night," said the dancer, beaming. "Thought that even I might be a bit sick early this morning. Does one good, though, to feel the sea. The old thing actually rolled! Didn't know she could."

The breakfast bugle brought the passengers assembling about the head of the saloon companion. There were some jokes about breakfast. The ladies were greeted with mock surprise. They were asked whether they were quite sure they wanted any. It was better to go easy after a wild night. That was the jolly man's voice, followed by his own laughter, the first to follow his own jokes.

The lady from Hongkong complained at breakfast that her steward had forgotten to close her port window last night. "I had to get up and shut it myself. Quite suddenly the wind was terrible, and, do you know, my window was open. I might have got an awful chill. So careless! Now, on the P. & O.—" She had traveled widely, the lady from Hongkong, by *all* the principal lines, and she would never travel by *this* one any more, you know. Didn't the bacon taste the least bit queer? Did he think there was any advantage to be got out of the French exchange? If so, she would leave the ship at Marseilles and stay in the Riviera. "Steward, some more bacon, well done! Somebody told me," she went on, "that the ship lurched frightfully once last night. I always said it would if ever it met really bad weather."

He trusted she would take no harm from the accident of the open window, and found himself speculating, while listening politely but without attention to her complaining voice, whether there was not a more profound difference between some human creatures, say between a man like Amiel and the lady from Hongkong, than there was between her and one of the lower animals. The passengers at the captain's table laughed aloud at a joke secret to themselves. The captain was not with them that morning. One of the men there turned and called over to the next table: "I say, Mrs. Taft here says she was just climbing out to shut her window when the ship suddenly rolled last night, and her husband says—"

"Hadn't you better let him say it?" asked the young botanist from Java.

"There!" exclaimed the lady beside him. "Now we sha'n't hear it. It's too bad of you."

The sun was warm on the promenade deck. Two children, while a sad ayah watched them, were boisterous with cigarette tins in which rattled a few coins.

The convalescent naval surgeon regarded the noisy children with malignity and exclaimed: "Not because I hate them, but because I'm sure their Scotch father has put spurious coins in those boxes, I'd like to chuck 'em both overboard. It doesn't sound like good money."

"Surely, doctor, you can't mean you'd cast children into the sea for being playful," said a lady, leaning from her chair towards him with a smile inviting him to say more. But the doctor merely mumbled, and went on reading the memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini.

At the after end of the deck the captain, waving his hands backwards in good-natured deprecation towards a group of passengers, was making as brief as possible his usual morning round. But he stopped when he met the direct look

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of the naval officer, bent down with his hands resting on the arms of the surgeon's chair, and said something which was inaudible. All the reader of Amiel in the next chair could hear was "Oh, about four. What with that and an S.O.S. call, I had one hour's sleep last night." He stroked his nose, and walked briskly away.

The reader of Amiel looked seawards. So there had been a call for help! But how impossible it seemed. The very ship appeared to be enjoying that sea. She was playful, rearing a little at times, and throwing dazzling, snowlike clouds. The children jumped and clapped their hands when a flight of spray leaped higher than usual. The very waves were chanting. They were running heavily past, with brilliant crests. Not far from the bows the ghost of a rainbow stood in an invisible mist above the riot of waters; it would fade, yet glow again, an intangible vision that was constant and motionless in that boisterous world, as though it were a symbol of the imperishable virtue of beauty. The radiant clouds moved in the leisure of eternity. On the horizon, under one of them, like a model fixed to the clear rim of the world, was a bark under all sails. He felt that dread and mischance could never persist in the light of that morning. There were no shadows. He had never felt better in his life. All was well. He closed the covers on Amiel's so often melancholy conclusions and watched a sailor at work, who whistled while busy about the falls of a davit. Near the sailor was the life-belt rack, where he had stood the night before. But the rack was empty.

He flung his book on his chair, stood and filled his pipe, and went up to the boat deck. The prospect was wider there, and he wanted to see as much of this beautiful world as he could. He paused up there, to watch a quartermaster chalking the deck for quoits; there was to be a tournament that afternoon.

"Nasty night, last night, wasn't it?" he said to the sailor. He meant nothing particular by that. As a fact, he had almost forgotten the night before. But one always talks of the weather to a sailor; and one ought to be polite to these fellows.

"Yes, sir, it was."

"I could tell that, in my cabin."

"I expect you could, sir."

"Wasn't there an S.O.S. call? I think I heard some one mention it?"

"Very likely. We did stand by." He stood up, straightening his back and jerking his thumb to the side. "One of our chaps went overside. Young Bob—but you wouldn't know him—"

"Went overside? Not drowned?"

"What would you expect, sir, on such a night? The ship put about. The passengers complain of a draught. We got out a boat. Cruised about for an hour. Nothing." The sailor turned and gazed aft, then bent down again and went on chalking for quoits.

When Parliament Opens

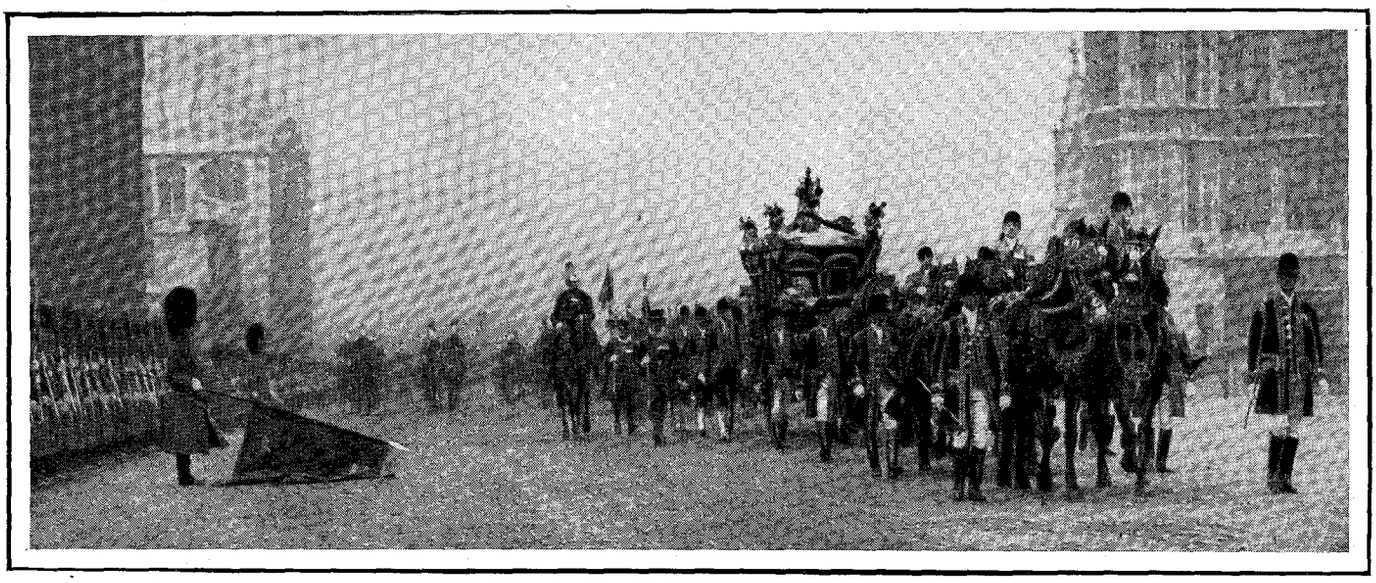
By LINDSAY ROGERS

As this issue of The Outlook appears the magnificence of the royal procession will be rolling through the streets of London. The significance of the ceremony which lends color to the opening of England's great legislative body is vividly revealed

RICHARD COBDEN once said that the English Parliament was opened with "barbaric pomp." As to the pomp there can be no dispute, and it is viewed askance by certain sections of the Labor Party. "We'll make an end of this expensive nonsense," a Labor member shouted as he watched the ceremonies opening the session in 1922. But the elaborate pageant can hardly be called barbaric, for the six centuries of history which are behind it give meaningless details a real significance.

The beginning of a new Congress is businesslike and matter-of-fact. The "Congressional Record" contains the simple statement that the "first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress commenced this day at the Capitol in the City of Washington." The members of the English Parliament, the Sovereign, and his household take part in picturesque theatricals which symbolize the lengthy struggle between the Crown and Parliament and the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The day for the meeting of a new Par-



The Guards dipping the colors as the Royal Coach passes on the way to Parliament

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liament is fixed by royal proclamation, and the members of the two houses assemble early in the afternoon in their respective chambers. Before this the Parliament buildings have been carefully inspected to see that there are no concealed bombs. The ancient custom is for the search to be conducted by twelve Yeomen of the Guard in brilliant Tudor uniforms, accompanied by representatives of the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Office of Works. Every corner of the buildings and cellars is now lighted by electricity, but it is the custom for the Yeomen to carry lighted lanterns, and the search, which of course is fruitless, ends with cake and wine being served to the old Beefeaters and a toast to the King.

At the hour fixed for the beginning of the session the Lord Chancellor enters the House of Lords. He is preceded by the Mace and the Purse and is attended by his train-bearer. Nowadays the Sovereign is usually not present on the opening day of a new Parliament. When the Sovereign is not present, he issues a commission under the Great Seal and the Lord Chancellor is accompanied by four Lords Commissioners, all in robes, who sit on a bench between the Woolsack and the Throne. The Lord Chancellor sends an official known as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to inform the members of the Commons that their presence is "desired" to hear the Commission read. When the Sovereign opens Parliament in person, the presence of the Commons is "commanded."

The office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod dates from the reign of Henry VIII. Black Rod's approach to the House of Commons is noticed by the doorkeepers, who utter loud cries of warning. He finds the door of the House of Commons locked and barred, and must knock three times with his rod of office and crave permission to enter. This is a custom handed down from the time when the Commons dreaded messages from the Crown and sought to exclude unwelcome intruders, and it is still followed in order to symbolize the independence which through the years the Commons have been able to secure and keep. Black Rod can be seen through a wicket opening placed in the door; the Sergeant-at-Arms looks over his shoulder at the Chair, permission to open is given by a nod (no words are spoken, for the House of Commons is not yet organized), and Black Rod delivers his message. Black Rod is also the messenger who during a session summons the House of Commons to hear the royal assent given to bills by the Norman French formula, *"Le roy le veult."*

When, on the opening of Parliament, Black Rod's message has been given to the House of Commons with great formality, he retires backwards and conducts the Clerk and members to the bar of the House of Lords. The Commons have not yet been organized; the members have not sworn allegiance. The Mace has been brought from the Tower of London, where during the recess it had been deposited for safe-keeping, but it is under the table. The Speaker has not yet been elected.

Wide World Photos

The bodyguard of Beefeaters at the House of Lords

The members of the House of Commons reach the Lords, the Clerk reads the Letters Patent summoning Parliament, and then the Lord Chancellor says:

"We have it in command from His Majesty to let you know, that as soon as the members of both Houses shall be sworn, the causes of His Majesty's calling this Parliament will be declared to you; and it being necessary a Speaker of the House of Commons should be first chosen, it is His Majesty's pleasure that you, members of the House of Commons, repair to the place where you are to sit, and there proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker; and that you present such person whom you shall so choose, here, to-morrow, at a quarter before three o'clock, for His Majesty's Royal approbation."

The Commons then retire to choose their Speaker, the business of the Chair, for the purpose of the election, being cared for by the Clerk. This is the practice in the House of Representatives, but with one interesting difference: the theory is that the Speaker is the mouth of the Commons, so the Clerk does not speak and the proceedings are conducted on his part by pointing to the members who are to propose and second the nominee. Even though the Speaker may have been the nominee of political opponents, an incoming Ministry usually makes no change. The dignity and impartiality attaching to the office are unknown in the United States. The motion to elect is made from the Government side of the House, and is seconded by a member of the Opposition—both members being called upon to speak by the Clerk, who silently points his finger at them.

In former times it was the custom for the member proposed as Speaker to debase himself and profess his unworthiness. Mr. Speaker Onslow, in 1728, for example, proclaimed his incapacity at great length. "Their motion to the House, Sir, will be the glory of my life," he said, "but to make it so it must stop here, lest my having the execution of this office should lose me the credit which their recommendation will otherwise give me." He wanted no further distinction than that of being proposed. After being elected he protested twice. He asked the gentlemen to "reconsider what they have done and suffer me to return to my place." Formerly also the proposer and seconder were required to "take him out of his place" and drag the Speaker-elect to the Chair, so reluctant was he to serve. Now the Speaker is taken by the arm, but is simply escorted; he does not have to be dragged. Before he is elected he stands up in his place and expresses the sense he has of the honor proposed to be conferred upon him and submits himself to the House. After his election, just before he enters the Chair, he expresses his sense of the honor the House has been pleased to confer upon him. The mace is laid on the table, congratulations are offered from all the parties in the House,

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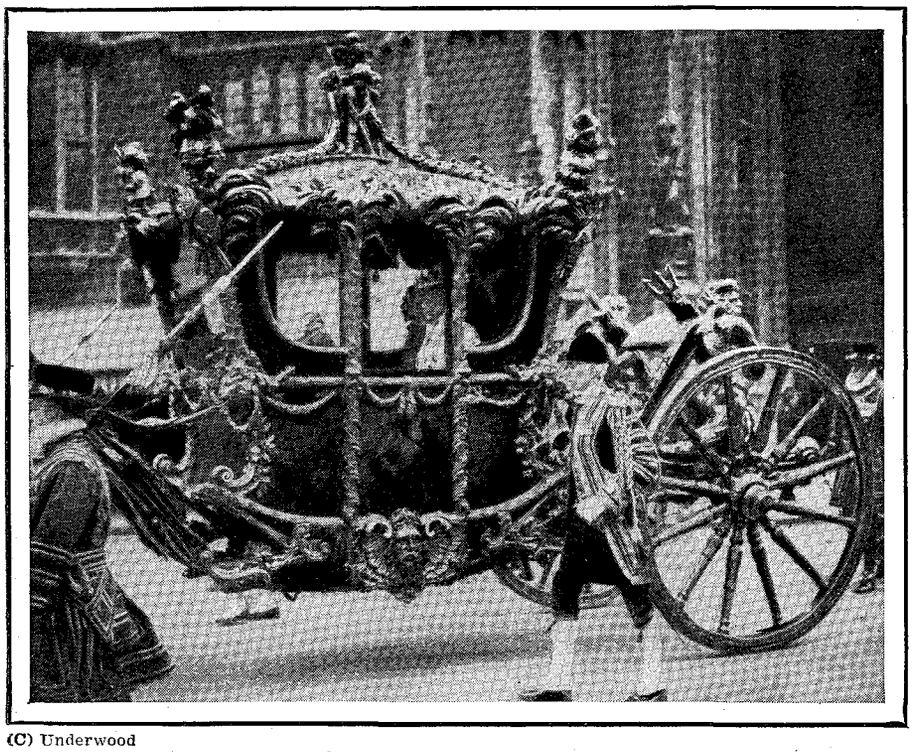

(C) Underwood

In the State Coach—The King and Queen traveling in state to Westminster for the opening of Parliament

and, except for the swearing in of members, the business of the day is over.

When Parliament meets on the following day, Black Rod again summons the Commons. The Speaker, who has been elected but not formally approved by the Crown, wears a small wig in place of his usual flowing one, and is in court dress instead of his robes of office. The Speaker and his retinue go to the Lords, where they are received by the Lords Commissioners. "Way for the Speaker-elect," cry the ushers, with the emphasis on the "elect." The mace is carried by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the hollow of his left arm instead of over his shoulder, and it is left outside the House of Lords. The Commissioners raise their cocked hats three times in answer to the Speaker's three bows, and the latter announces his election and asks for royal approbation. "I have to acquaint your Lordships," he says, "that in obedience to His Majesty's commands, His Majesty's most faithful Commons have, in the exercise of their undoubted rights and privileges, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and that their choice has fallen upon myself. I now present myself at your Lordships' bar, and submit myself with all humility for His Majesty's most gracious approbation." The Lord Chancellor then replies briefly:

"We are commanded to assure you that His Majesty is so fully sensible of your zeal in the public service and of your ample sufficiency to execute the arduous duties which his faithful Commons have selected you to discharge, that he does most readily approve and confirm you as their Speaker."

Then follows a most significant part of the ceremonies. Practically it is meaningless, since Parliament determines the Crown's privileges instead of the Crown granting certain rights to the Commons. But there are centuries of history behind the solemn announcement by the Speaker that the Commons lay claim "to all their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, especially to freedom of speech in debate, to freedom from arrest, and to free access to His Majesty whenever occasion shall require, and that the most favorable construction shall be put upon all their proceedings." The Lord Chancellor assures the Speaker "that His Majesty doth most readily confirm all the rights and privileges which have ever been granted to or conferred upon the Commons by any of His Royal Predecessors." The members of the Commons then withdraw for proceedings in their own chamber. The Speaker, on the theory that he alone has been to the House of Lords, reports in detail what has happened and thanks the House again for the honor that has been conferred upon him. He then stands on the upper step of the chair and takes the oath alone, and following this the members swear or affirm.

After the members are sworn in, Parliament is ready to hear the King's Speech, which usually comes on the following day. If His Majesty be absent, the speech is read by the Lord Chancellor, who is careful to say that it is "in His Majesty's own words." This of course is a polite fiction, for the speech is prepared by the Ministry. But if the King attends in person, the pomp and pageantry reach their climax. The royal procession to Westminster is viewed by thousands. The ceremonial side of the Crown has full sway. Mr. Bernard Shaw once said that the English monarchy was a device for combining the inertia of a wooden idol with the credibility of a flesh-and-blood one. When the King reads his Speech, the royal flesh and blood have their chance, with a display which has its elements of charm and history. But there seem to be elements of anomaly also when one thinks that the Labor Party has been His Majesty's official Opposition, and may in the not distant future be His Majesty's Government.

The royal procession to Parliament is imposing. There are heralds—the Windsor Herald, the Richmond Herald, the Chester Herald, the York Herald—Equerries, Gentlemen Ushers to His Majesty and Her Majesty, Treasurers, Private Secretaries, and the Lord Great Chamberlain. When Parliament was opened in November, 1922, the Sword of State was carried by the Marquess of Salisbury and the Cap of Maintenance by the Duke of Devonshire. There were the Groom and Mistress of the Robes, the Woman of the Bedchamber, and the Lady of the Bedchamber. Field Marshal the Earl Haig was the Gold Stick in Waiting; and there was a Silver Stick in Waiting also, as well as a Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State. Uniforms and decorations give an appearance of a costume ball. But the official order of ceremonies insures the observance of proprieties. It stipulates that "the knights of the several orders are to wear their respective collars," and "full dress with trousers." Four state landaus precede the state coach, in which ride the King and Queen. The King wears a field marshal's uniform covered by a military greatcoat. As the procession slowly moves to the Parliament buildings forty-one guns boom a solemn salute.

The King goes to the robing-room to don his robes. He enters the chamber of the Lords and is handed a scroll containing his Speech. He reads it. His concluding sentence always is: "And I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your deliberations." Then, as a chronicler in the London "Times" reports, describing the opening in 1922:

> The men in scarlet and ermine rise and bow. The women in their ermine dresses of many colors and their diamonds sweep a courtesy that reminds one of a field of corn bending to the breeze. The pages, the grooms, and the Court ladies gather up their Majesties' trains. The King passes out in his crown; the Queen in her gems and the opaline loveliness of her ves-

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ture. The ceremony, which has occupied about five minutes, is over.

But it is a ceremony which it has taken centuries to evolve.

The members of the Commons repair to their chamber, where the Speaker reads His Majesty's "most gracious Speech." Then an address is proposed to be adopted by the House for presentation to the King, but before the debate takes place both houses assert an ancient prerogative. They show that they can consider what business they please, irrespective of the proposals of the King. Before debating the matters referred to in the King's Speech the House of Lords gives a first reading to some bill, usually one for regulating Select Vestries. The House of Commons reads a bill for the more effectual prevention of Clandestine Outlawries. Neither bill is heard of again—at least until the next Parliament opens—but the ancient rights have been asserted. Parliament has just seen the King in the flesh; but its first act is to show that, constitutionally, he is a wooden idol.

When the Klan Rules

The Crusade of the Fiery Cross

By STANLEY FROST

In this article Stanley Frost interviews the Imperial Wizard of the Klan and presents his views of the purpose and aims of the hooded host. This is the fourth of a series of independent but related articles which began in the December 19 issue of The Outlook. An editorial on the Klan appears elsewhere in this issue

THE Ku Klux Klan, like all the rest of us, is quite naturally at its best when seen through its ambitions, purposes, and ideals. In them it can ignore and escape from all bad habits, evil traditions, discrepancies in practice and failures in conduct, and appear in its Sunday best. Of course this is a good deal better than its daily life; but the Klan shares a very common failing if it wishes to be judged entirely by it. Certainly, in judging any human thing purpose as well as practice must be considered.

These ideals and purposes are beyond question the Klan's strongest point. It is they which have brought in so many hundreds of thousands of members in the last few months and are now bringing in 70,000 every week. The record proves that they, and neither the ritual, the mysteries, the allure of night-riding, nor even the pleasure of hating other races or sects, are the real appeal of the Klan. All these other things were offered by the Klan under the Simmons-Clark régime, yet after seven years it claimed only 90,000 members. Evans, who has given shape to the new ideas, has rallied millions in a single year!

Many things that he says sound like platitudes, to be sure. They are nevertheless highly important. They are the ideals and aspirations of the "most average man in America," and America is the country of the average man. In it there is no idea more powerful than a well-chosen and well-aimed platitude.

Dr. Evans explained his ideals carefully for The Outlook in the first interview he has ever given for publication on this subject. He broke his standing rule of silence because he is now confident of his organization; satisfied that it has been made over so that it is safe from effective criticism and is ready for great things. He is ready too, therefore, to tell about it. He spoke partly, also, because of urgings toward publicity from the great Northern wing of the Klan, men to whom the old traditions mean less than nothing, and who are smarting under criticism they believe to be ignorant and unfair.

I TALKED with Dr. Evans for several hours in his "aulic" in the Imperial Palace in Atlanta, and later for more hours in Washington. He talked freely and apparently frankly, and the statements which follow were carefully worded to express the thought brought out in the two long discussions. The actual wording is sometimes that of advisers, for he himself has a tendency to oratorical prolixity, but the thought is always his.

I am asked whether Dr. Evans is sincere in his ideals and purposes. That is beyond my power to determine, but I personally believe that he is. He often reminded me of a rough-and-ready evangelist, of the kind who are so vital a factor in life outside the big cities. He had most of the tricks, including the "Brother, I'll say to you—" with which he began many of his statements. But, whether sincere or not, it is certain that he believes fully in the power of these ideas, not only to win support and recruits, but to hold men and achieve results.

"I'll tell you, brother," he said again and again, "you don't realize the power of the Klan ideal. It makes men over. As an idea the Klan idea is the most potent thought in America to-day."

"Suppose you define that idea exactly," I finally demanded. "What, in your mind, is the Klan to-day—its central idea and general purpose? What are the 'ideals of the Klansmen' which you say are its real strength?"

"The Klan is an organization to promote practical patriotism—Americanism," he replied, without hesitation. "Its ideal is to restore and then to preserve and develop the old, fundamental ideas on which the Nation was founded and which have made it great; to provide for the uncontaminated growth of Anglo-Saxon civilization. This, historically and instinctively, involves racial purity, free Christian thought (which is possible only under Protestantism), liberty under law, with full regard for the rights of others, a complete and unselfish acceptance of the duties and burdens of citizenship as well as its privileges, and a spirit of democracy which considers the good of the Nation as a whole instead of merely the interests of any class, race, religion, group, bloc, or any other special and limited body."

THIS, naturally, did not fit at all with my previous notions of the Klan. "Your critics," I pointed out, "will say that actually you are merely setting up another bloc; that the only way by which the groups which exist can be broken up is through education."

"Every one knows that education so far has failed to do this," he answered. "The Klan, in fact, is trying to educate the hostile elements in two ways: First, by showing the value and the beauty of true citizenship, and, second, by insisting

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that every new citizen shall have had the benefit of an American education, and shall thus have learned Americanism from his youth up. In the meanwhile—till this education is effective—the Klan is merely recognizing facts as they exist. Hostile groups exist and must be opposed. If the Klan is setting up a new group, it is at least one which in time can absorb every real citizen, and it is the only group which even pretends to do this. And until education does its work the Klan is the only body in a position to protect fundamental Americanism."

"Well, then, considering the Klan movement as a reform—a crusade—what are the conditions in American social and political life which demand such a crusade to-day?" I asked.

"First and foremost, it is because Americans have neglected their public duty," he replied. "Three out of ten of our native-born citizens—and until I became a Klansman I was one of them—have taken the advantages of American liberties and free government for granted. They did not either give them the thought nor take the trouble regarding them that is essential if they are to be maintained. Heretofore the average citizen has been born into conditions and environments which were accepted without thought or regard to the fundamental principles involved. Not so with a Klansman. He does not accept a given condition of affairs, regardless of how long-standing or how great the authority therefor, but searches out truth and facts. The need for the Klan is the same as the need of America for this kind of thought.

"In the second place, there is the immediate and alarming fact that American thought and life have been and are being perverted from their true course by excessive alien mixture. It is foolish to expect, and it has been proved wrong by experience to hope, that people of alien races, with different traditions, different education, and different ideals, which are bred into them both by inheritance and their entire training, can within a few years understand America, the American spirit, or the American ideals. America stands for a definite form of government and of social organization and of thought which have been developed through centuries, and which are therefore an essential part of and are fitted to the American people. It is no reflection on other people that they are different, but it is a fact that they are, and that the attempts which they make to subvert American thought to their own are threatening the most fundamental factors in American life.

"We believe that only those who have been born or educated in America to American ideals of society and home can intelligently conceive and apply Americanism in its true sense."

"What specific reforms does the Klan hope to make?" was my next question. "In other words, what are its specific objectives?" Dr. Evans's answer to this question may be taken as the official platform of the Klan.

"The Klan hopes to inculcate the fundamental principles of the Klan doctrine and the application thereof into the minds of the American people to the extent that all groups will become assimilated into a solidified American electorate expressing the will of the American people, who will then form their own curative remedies for specific evils," he began. I interrupted to point out that this was rather vague, but he swept me aside and went on:

"Specifically, the Klan plans the education of the great mass of its own members and at the same time of all American citizens to the responsibilities as well as privileges of citizenship; the development of an operative patriotism, which is nothing more nor less than the full understanding and expression of the duties of citizens. Heretofore this education has been primarily within the organization, and has been reflected only in a small measure to the outside world. No greater duty nor greater responsibility could be accepted by any group than the furtherance of these principles and the development of an educational programme of enlightenment to all America.

"Second, the Klan aims to protect the American electorate from further dilution by alien elements which by racial and religious barriers resist assimilation by restricting the franchise to men and women who are able through birth and education to understand Americanism. This means practically a restriction to native-born children who have had the benefit of the training given by the American educational system, and who are thus by breeding and education fundamentally equipped for the responsibilities of citizenship and the right of franchise.

"Third, the Klan aims to protect the Nation from any further evils of unassimilated and unassimilable elements through an immediate complete stopping of immigration; the stoppage to remain complete until reason appears for again accepting foreign immigration.

"As to the National Government. There has been a widespread feeling among Klansman that in the last few years the operation of the National Government has shown weaknesses indicating a possible need of rather fundamental reforms. This is shown by the fact that in election after election the decision has been based on dissatisfaction and protest against the previous workings of the Government, rather than upon any constructive thought or a referendum upon specific pledges for constructive and corrective Governmental measures. The immediate programme of the Klan is to point out certain fundamental conditions in the Government and bring before the American electorate definite constructive facts upon which the voters may predicate an intelligent expression of the will of the American people.

"Locally, the Klan stands for law enforcement, the election of competent and conscientious officials, State and city, the elimination of private graft and spoils hunting of all kinds, and the immediate and vigorous improvement of the public schools through securing necessary funds and in every other way working to improve and perpetuate the public schools of our States and counties."

LEAVING Dr. Evans for a moment, the perspective from which this programme of the Klan is viewed may be cleared a little by going back to compare it with the ideas around which the Know-Nothing movement was formed and grew great. That movement took for its motto, "Americans must rule," and for its countersign the supposed command of Washington, "Place none but Americans on guard to-night." Another slogan often used was: "Shall foreign influence rule? NEVER!" And in its platform of 1855, when it came into the open as a political party, were provisions for the following:

Acknowledgment of an Almighty Being,

Development of an intense American feeling,

Maintenance of the Union and opposition to sectionalism (this was an attempt to straddle on the slavery question),

Obedience to the Constitution and laws,

Restrictions on immigration,

Restrictions on naturalization,

Opposition to political corruption,

Resistance to the Roman Catholic Church, and

The teaching of the Bible in the public schools.

When Dr. Evans outlined his platform, my mind went back to the second and third sections. "Cannot a Jew, Roman Catholic, or Negro be a good citizen?" I asked.

"According to their capabilities they could," he admitted. "The Klan has no bitterness toward any one of these people. The Klan is simply standing for certain principles and thinks that these

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principles can best be exemplified by people possessing certain qualifications and beliefs. This is no reflection on others who may be very patriotic, but the Klan thinks that for obvious reasons people born and educated under true American ideals think more of this country and typify a higher degree of patriotism than others. The Klan has no monopoly on patriotism any more than any other person or organization has a monopoly on any other good thing; but it is selecting men with certain good qualifications, and this is done every day by other organizations without objection or comment. This right to select is made to seem to draw the inference that Catholics, Jews, and Negroes are not equally good citizens. This is not true.

"The Klan will condemn no man or set of men so long as he or they are obedient to law and uphold the principles of Americanism and the principles of the Christian religion."

"What is the basis," I pursued, "for the distinction which the Klan draws against members of these races and religions?"

"Simply this," Dr. Evans replied. "One places a limitation on his citizenship, on a religious principle which precludes possibility of separation of Church and State. The other for two thousand years has rigidly adhered to a racial limitation of intermarriage which makes it impossible for him to be assimilated into American life wholly and unreservedly.

"As to the Negro, America must face the fact that God Almighty never intended social equality for Negro and white man. The Negro is America's problem, and we should give him all the privileges we can give, but face squarely the issue that intermarriage and social equality are impossible. Now that the passions and prejudices of the Civil War are so long past, this can be done. The Negro is separated from the white man by a profound racial barrier and many centuries of civilization. The racial difference completely bars any thought of social equality, because that would be impossible without intermingling; the lack of development cannot possibly be overcome by any immediate process of education. America owes it to the Negro to give him every privilege and protection and every opportunity consistent with our National safety, but dare not risk the destruction of our civilization that might come if its control should ever fall into his hands.

"I would say that individual members of any of the classes referred to might be patriotic citizens, and that there have been instances in which they have shown very high patriotism. But America today is threatened very definitely; there is need for immediate organization to meet the danger, and the surest way of making certain that our organization will be free from alien influences is to issue the same order that Washington did: 'Put none but Americans on guard tonight.'"

"How will the Klan try to put its programme into effect?" was the next question. "What are its strategy and tactics?"

"The Klan attempts to educate and influence its members to vote for the best candidates, regardless of party, in every political contest," was the reply, "and it provides them with full and specific information about all candidates and issues, to permit them to form individual opinions. It does not indorse any party or candidate, nor any issue except those I have specifically outlined. It is clear that the Klan programme must result in political action, and can be carried out in no other way. But this action is sought purely through education, and not through direct attempt to control votes.

"The Klan objective is to inculcate the fundamental principles of Klan doctrine, but the application thereof must come from the people themselves.

"In actual operation it would appear that the Klan functions along the same lines as the Anti-Saloon League. This means that it does not affiliate with any party, but that by persistently supporting men of certain types and beliefs, opposing men of un-American types and beliefs, and working for the defeat of officials who have failed in public duty or Americanism it attempts to make certain, and to make politicians understand, that America is to be ruled Nationally and locally by Americans, decently, and solely in the interests of America.

"Undoubtedly, as in other large organizations, there have been, and will be, attempts to pervert the power of the Klan to selfish ends and personal ambitions. Those which have already occurred have been dealt with by the removal of the guilty men from office in the Klan, and future cases will be handled with the utmost severity."

DR. EVANS said much more, but this, I believe, gives a fair and reasonably complete outline of Klan purposes and programme as he sees them and as he wants the country to see them. But to complete the understanding there should be taken into consideration also the definitions given in shorter and sometimes uglier words by two leading Klansmen. It must be remembered that they have no official right to speak for the Klan. But they do speak for thousands.

"The real idea of the Klan," said the first of them, a lawyer and reform politician, "is to make this a white man's country once more, and then keep it that way. 'White man' means people of our own breed. Other parts of the programme are important just so far as they contribute to that. But to do it means that we must have good officials, because a man who will cater to any kind of corruption will be in reach of anti-American influences. The best way to do this is to get native white Americans into office. I don't pretend that's a sure cure, but it will raise the average. If that is done, then we have to contend only with natural stupidity and natural crookedness, but not with definitely hostile influences, which become more dangerous the more intelligent the official is. The next part of the job will be to pick the best men among the Americans."

The other definition is even shorter. It was made by a New York physician, an official of a Fifth Avenue church.

"Everybody knows that politicians nowadays cater to all kinds of 'elements,' mostly selfish, some corrupt, and some definitely anti-American," he declared. "They cater to the German vote, the Catholic vote, the Jewish vote, the Italian vote, the bootleg vote, the vice vote, and sometimes even to the violently criminal vote. What the Klan intends to do it to make them pay some attention to the American vote, the Protestant Christian vote, and the decent, God-fearing, law-abiding vote."

I HAVE found no one ready to deny that in the Klan programme as thus laid down there is much that is sound and a great deal that is fine and patriotic. There was sure to be, since it is winning so many decent citizens. Criticism of it rests on two grounds, both of which have a very large basis in fact.

The first is that this programme is not sincere, and that the Klan in operation is very different from its protestations. That question will be taken up in articles telling of the actual working of the Klan.

The other is that, even if the ideas set forth are sincere, and even if the Klan did fully live up to them, they are extremely dangerous, because through and under them there run certain basic concepts as old as history, almost instincts, which have come to the surface often and have always proved so terrible and destructive that only great need can justify bringing them to life again. These are the ideas of class, race, and religious division, with all their lurking devils of discord, prejudice, hatred, and strife. These ideas, the situation they create, and the Klan's defense for its use of them, will be taken up in the next article: "Raising the Whirlwind."

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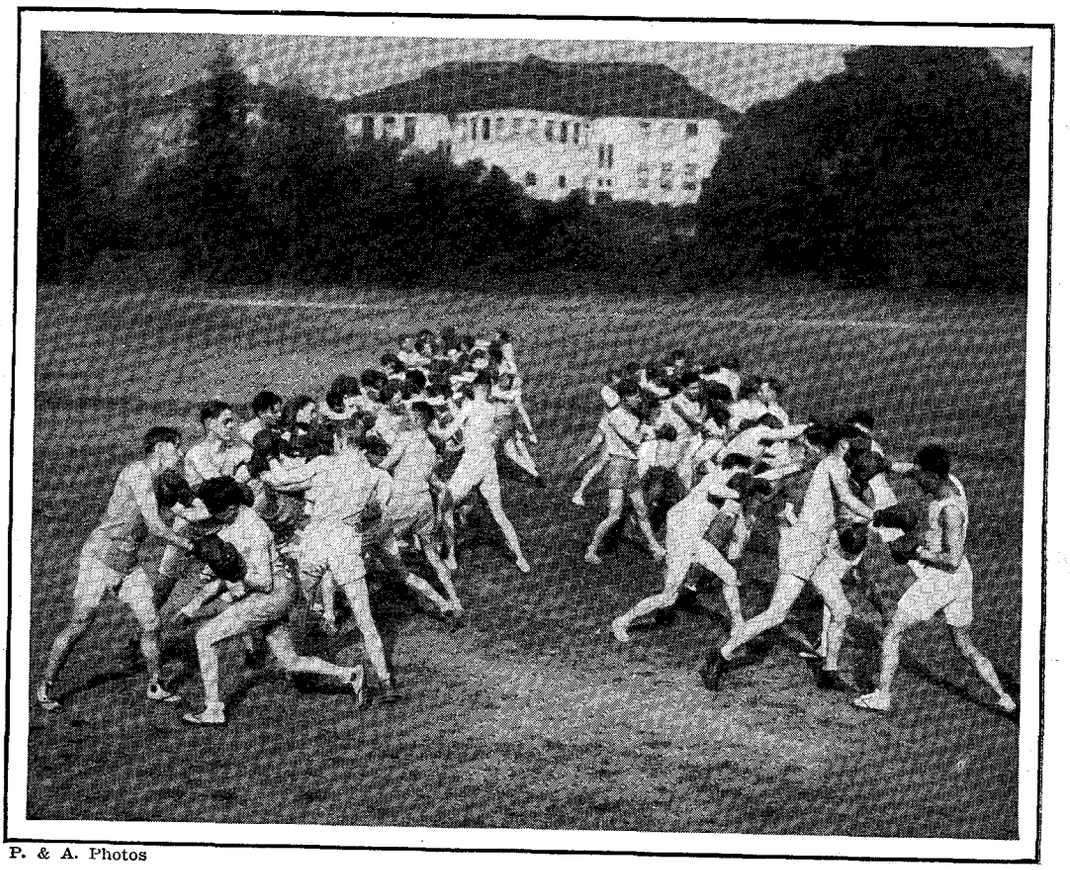
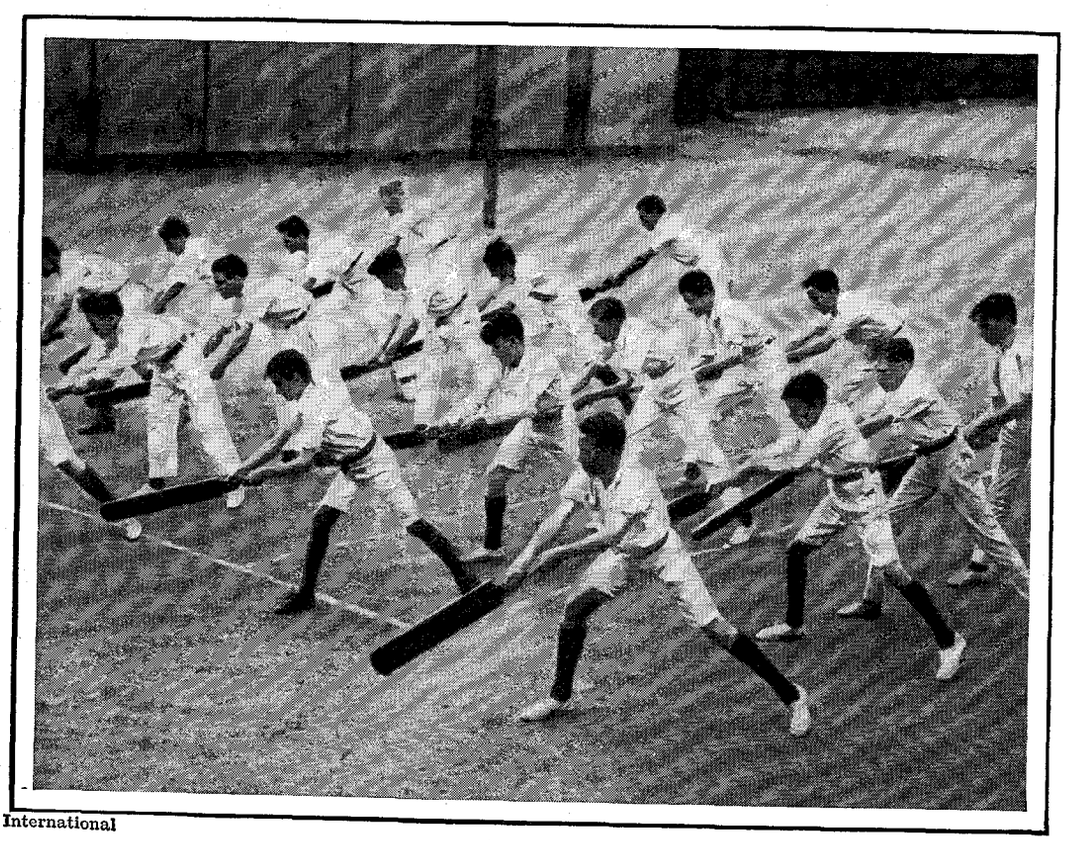
Now, All Together!

An Open-Air Boxing Class

The University of California is said to have the largest boxing class in the world—with 1,100 members. They practice both in the gymnasium and in the open. We see here an open-air group going through their workout



P. & A. Photos



International

Australian Public School Boys Practicing Cricket

These boys are going through the regular cricket drill carried on by the Burwood Public School of Sydney, New South Wales. Australia is famous for its cricket clubs, and here are some possible champions in the making

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The Book Table

An American Poet[1]

By Edmund Lester Pearson

LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY was almost as strange and exotic a figure among American poets as Lafcadio Hearn among prose writers. Hearn was partly Irish and partly Greek, and had a soul which always dwelt in tropical corners of the earth. Only those cities of America which were least typically American seemed to content him. Miss Guiney, although she lived in England for many years in fact and for many more in fancy, and although she died there, was firmly American in her political allegiance. She was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, which is rather more Bostonian than Boston itself; born in Civil War times, the daughter of a gallant officer of the Union Army, who "led the Ninth Massachusetts more than thirty times into action." Her Irish, French, and Scotch ancestry may explain many of her characteristics; her education in a convent explains the orderly and careful nature of her scholarship; and her inherited devotion to the Roman Catholic Church accounts for her choice of subject in much of her prose writing. She loved the gay and gallant figures of the past; was drawn to them naturally enough with greater sympathy if they happened to have fought or suffered for the Church she adored; and she had the Celtic fondness for lost causes and under dogs.

But this romantic leaning was tempered by good sense and clear reason. Her love for Ireland never made her think that a sour hatred for England was a necessary accompaniment. It is impossible to believe that she could ever fall into that fallacy—dearly beloved to some literary folk—which leads to the conclusion that the unsuccessful side must invariably be right. The cause of the North in the Civil War and of the United States in the war with Spain were not necessarily wrong because they were victorious; indeed, if one is bound to cheer for the under dog, the winner in each of those conflicts fought in behalf of a dog who was at the very bottom of the heap. Miss Guiney's earliest memories were of the Civil War, and of her heroic and beloved father, who brought home the stars of a brigadier-general at twenty-eight, and brought home also a fatal injury which led to his death while still a young man. "Drum-beat and sword-flash," wrote Harriet Prescott Spofford, "are part of her being."

By research I learn that Eva Mabel Tenison is the name of the author of this book; she chooses to stand on her title-page as E. M. Tenison. Is it not bothersome, I beg to ask, by the way, that the confusing custom as to women's names, which (until the triumph of the Lucy Stone League) forbids courtesy and makes it impossible to know whether to write "Miss" or "Mrs.," should be further complicated by this practice of appearing in print and in business correspondence with the initials alone? For thus the problem of "Mrs." or "Miss" is lent an even darker hue by the question if it may not be "Mr." I have been told by a vigorous and militant young lady that men are (as usual) the ones to blame for this; that women in business and in the professions find that only by this device can they be sure that their correspondence will be answered, their work respected, by the tyrant man. You must create a doubt if you would get justice. Well, it may be so, but I do not learn that Louise Imogen Guiney suffered because from the start her two uncompromising—and beautiful—feminine names appeared on her title-pages.

Miss Tenison has done a hard task well. There is usually little in the exterior life of a poet which offers material for the biographer. Yet she fills some three hundred pages, and throws in a bibliography, with narrative of events, correspondence and autobiographical fragments, criticism and comment, and at the end the reader of her book has an admirable conception of a gallant spirit, a noble and lovable woman, a true and delicate artist, an intellect merry and keen. Nor is the book too long. The quotations from the poet's work are so well chosen that a search through her various books of verse failed to find one which needed inclusion to illustrate her life and work.

Miss Guiney loved the "active saints"—St. Paul, St. George, St. Joan of Arc. Hers was the philosophy of that American President who preferred to wear out rather than to rust out; in fact, she expressed this in her "Knight Errant:"

Spirits of old that bore me,
And set me, meek of mind,
Between great dreams before me,
And deeds as great behind,—
Knowing Humanity my star,
As first abroad I ride,
Shall help me wear, with every scar,
Honor at eventide.

Let claws of lightning clutch me
From summer's groaning cloud,
Or ever malice touch me
And glory make me proud.
O give my youth, my faith, my sword,
Choice of my heart's desire:
A short life in the saddle, Lord!
Not long life by the fire.

When she was eleven, she was taken to the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Providence, and, being suspicious of her reception, carried her "best blue gun and a collection of agate marbles" in her pocket. But she was won over from hostility by a young nun who was not too staid to run and jump over a box hedge in the garden. She did not have to use her best blue gun at all. She regarded mathematics as the "Black Art," like every noble soul and generous spirit, and wailed at the "accursed sums" they set her to do in punishment.

She published her first book of verse, in Boston, when she was twenty-three. Years later she made, without bitterness, a passing allusion to the financial rewards of poetry: all her books of verse together, she said, brought her nearly five dollars a year! In 1885 she was chosen to write an ode for General Grant, for a memorial meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston. Her first book contained a poem on Gloucester Harbor; this port had inspired her as it inspired William Vaughan Moody to write, in "Gloucester Moors," one of the noblest lyrics of our time. She had the physical handicap of deafness to fight against from an early age; to this was added near-sight. Yet one of her friends, another poet, described her as "a slight blue-eyed girl, delicate as a wild rose," and her portraits bear this out. Life was a struggle; a struggle to support her mother and aunt. There was a curious incident of her appointment as postmistress at Auburndale, with a discreditable attempt to boycott her because she was a Catholic. Miss Alice Brown does not mention the latter part of this in her biographical essay; Miss Tenison lashes the "witch-burners" of New England for their bigotry. So did many another at the time, and Auburndale would probably not recall the incident with pride. The attempt at boycott failed, but not long after the poet went to work in the catalogue department of the Boston Public Library.

She was deft and witty as an essayist;

[1] Louise Imogen Guiney: Her Life and Works. By E. M. Tenison. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.50.

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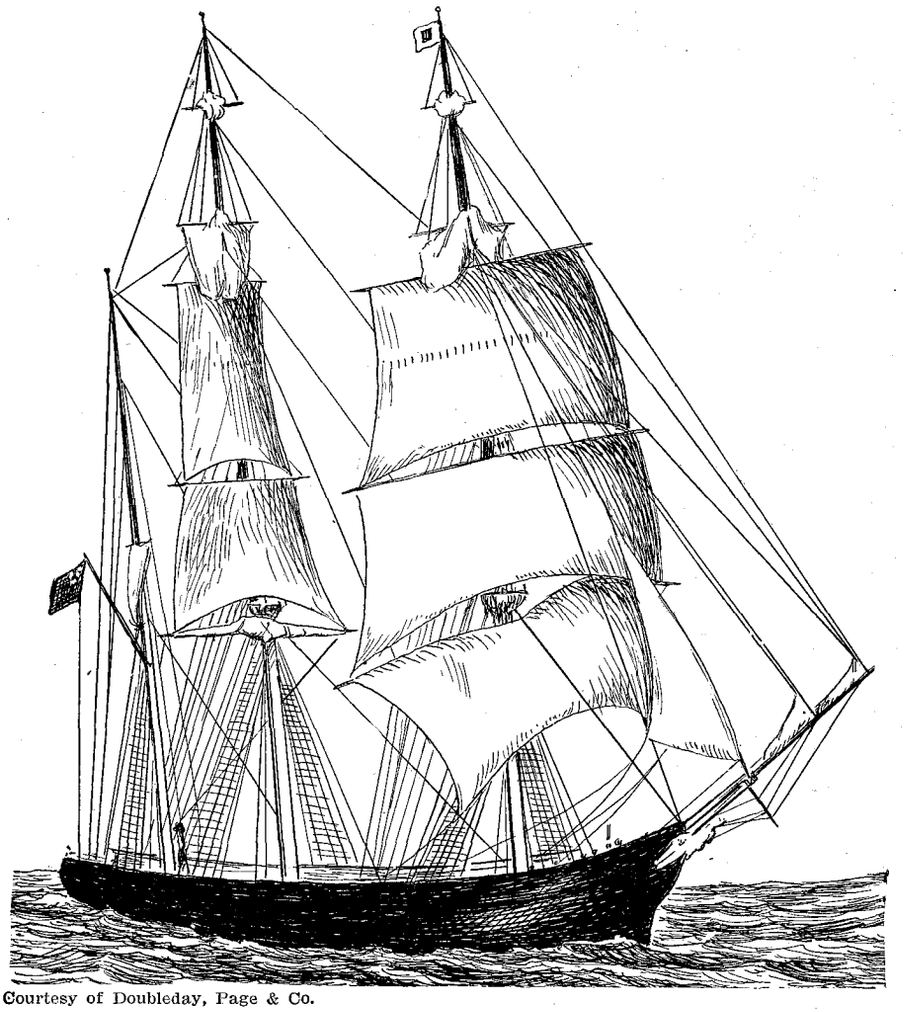
witness her volume called "Patrins." She was a thorough and conscientious scholar; a fact which appears even in the half-playful dialogue about Charles II in "Patrins," and certainly in her biographical studies of various heroes, worthies, and martyrs like Robert Emmet, Blessed Edmund Campion, and La Rochejaquelin. She passed the later years of her life (she died in 1920) in England.

Hardly to-morrow will a cheek be rounder;
Even a light foot was lighter yesterday.
Spread the full sail, for soon the shallops founder!
Flaunt the red rose, for soon the stalks decay.
Youth is slipping, dripping, pearl on pearl away.

Dials are shifting, birds of night are calling:
Dance, you merry striplings, round the fountain spray.
With that mellow music out of sunshine falling,
With those precious waters trickling into clay,
Youth is slipping, dripping, pearl on pearl away.

Her last years were years when the nations were at war. She waited in dismay until her own country awoke from the sickly dream of "neutrality." How the evidence is coming to light of the humiliation and dismay of all Americans during those horrible years—all except those who for partisan reasons stifled their honest sentiments! "There should be no neutrality of opinion," she wrote, "where rights and wrongs are as plain as the nose on one's face."

She is buried at Oxford. Disappointments were hers to the end, and also, it appears, a gallant spirit, an indomitable courage. She published little poetry during the last ten or twelve years, and her fame suffered an eclipse. She had longed to live in England and edit the works of seventeenth-century poets, and this she did, but there is little reward in fame or in money for one who addresses herself to an audience so discriminating and so small as hers. The lack of a reward in money did not trouble her, but it is pathetic to read that the anthology ("Recusant Poets") upon which she worked so hard and so long against time, and upon which she was laboring at the end, was returned by the publisher after her death. Her first day of fame was in her own country, in the 1880's and 1890's, when she was known as the gifted young author of volumes like "The White Sail" and "A Roadside Harp." And another day of fame began with her death.



Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Otago, the first ship of which Conrad was master—1887–9, in the Indian Ocean

The Rover

EVEN more than in "The Rescue" Joseph Conrad in his new tale of sea and land cuts himself free from that former super-subtle and indirect manner of inoculating, so to speak, his reader with the deep psychology of his characters, although he still tells the facts bit by bit and not consecutively. Probably "Lord Jim" and "The Nigger of the Narcissus" will still be considered his masterpieces, but "The Rover" is matchless in the impression it leaves of outstanding characters; of men and women moved by tense and tragic happenings; of lovely glimpses of ships and the sea; of a great deed done by a tough old French corsair and rover, partly for love of France, partly to give happiness to a desperate girl, partly (and, in my opinion, chiefly) for his deep satisfaction in outwitting and deceiving an almost equally skilled seaman by his own cunning. Peyrol the Rover will long remain in mind—a clear, actual, living personality.

"What sort of man was he?" asks Arlette, who only half consciously to herself had been saved by Peyrol. And her husband, whose place in the adventure sure to end in death (indeed, it must end in death to be successful) replies: "The only certain thing we can say about him was that he was not a bad Frenchman." The old sea dog dies happy in that he fooled the British captain and through him (though he knows it not) deceived Nelson and for a time averted Trafalgar. Here is the account of his last minute—a typical illustration also of Conrad's descriptive writing at its best:

> Peyrol, sinking back on the deck in another heavy lurch of his craft, saw for an instant the whole of the English corvette swing up into the clouds as if she meant to fling herself upon his very breast. A blown seatop flicked his face noisily, followed by a smooth interval, a silence of the waters. He beheld in a flash the days of his manhood, of strength and adventure. Suddenly an enormous voice like the roar of an angry sea-lion seemed to fill the whole of the empty sky in a mighty and commanding shout: "Steady!" . . . And with the sound of that familiar English word ringing in his ears Peyrol smiled to his visions and died.

Thus passed the Brother of the Coast, "the man of dark deeds but of large

[1] The Rover: A Story of Napoleonic Times. By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City. $2.

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heart," born a nameless waif, a wharf rat by training, a peerless seaman, back in France with pelf from a life partly spent in dubious deeds in far waters, and partly passed as a small figure in naval action. He has retired to a desolate seaside village near where he was born to end his days peacefully, yet soon he is the disposer of fate, captain of an ancient "tartane" boat rerigged and refitted by his own hands for his own joy, with his boat the planner and executor of a great adventure whereby false despatches were put in Nelson's hands in such a way that they must seem authentic; a plan that absolutely required the death of all on board the "tartane"—that is, Peyrol himself, his sailor-man whom Peyrol "could not bear" to leave alive, friendless and helpless, and a half-crazy *sansculotte* whose death Peyrol calmly determined would benefit Arlette and her lover. The narration of the sea-duel of wits is amazingly stirring.

It must not be thought because the figure of the Rover is so splendidly portrayed that the other characters are slighted. Far from it; even quite minor actors in this drama are done with a sure touch—for instance, the English captain and the sailor lost on shore; even the few pages in which Nelson appears are alive with personality. Arlette herself is a strange but real study of a woman whose brain and spirit lie deadened for years by the horrors she endured when as a young girl she saw her royalist father and mother massacred by the mob in Toulon, was rescued, or rather taken possession of, by the wild but cowardly *sansculotte* above referred to, and became a part of the raging, murdering, red-capped band of furies, men and women, who dealt death to the "aristos" and everyone they feared or hated. She becomes, not insane, but incapable of feeling or caring, for years and until first the calm, fatherly regard of Peyrol, then the love of the man saved to her through mixed and semi-conscious motives by Peyrol, give her back emotion, life, and happiness.

A great story, gaining power as it goes on, sometimes apparently half telling this or that, but always finally bringing out situation and action, and moving on to a heroic and satisfying climax.

R. D. Townsend.

The New Books

POETRY

SCARLET RUNNER. By Elizabeth Shaw Montgomery. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.

This is a first book of poems by a woman long identified with poetry interests in New York City. It is composed of lyrics and sonnets, and the themes are the phenomena of nature and love and sorrow. While the poems as a whole are lacking in distinction, there are occasional instances of authentic imagination and feeling and of fortunate phrasing.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

ALASKA. By Jeannette Raddock Nichols. Illustrated. Arthur H. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio. $6.

Here is a comprehensive and detailed history of Alaska since its acquisition by the United States. The troubled story of the Territory's development, with all its entanglements local and National, political and economic, is told with a wealth of detail and a clarity of understanding which will make the book an authority on its subject. Many of the chapters are on controversial subjects, but the author's fairness and impartiality are not likely to be questioned.

COLOR OF A GREAT CITY (THE). By Theodore Dreiser. Illustrated. Boni & Liveright, New York. $3.50.

New York City changes so rapidly that sketches dealing with its life a quarter of a century ago seem like ancient history. But to persons whose memory goes back so far, Mr. Dreiser's accounts of that old life are full of charm. They are written by a real lover of the city, though they seldom touch on the higher or more æsthetic aspects of the metropolis. The political boss, the Bowery, the bums, the water-front, the push-cart man, the police, the rowdies, the firemen—these are the subjects that interest Mr. Dreiser, and they are treated in a reminiscent style that is wholly attractive.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

HISTORY OF ASSYRIA. By Prof. A. T. Olmstead. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $7.50.

Primarily we think of the Assyrians as a cruel people. They are represented by many historians and writers as having left nothing good to the world they oppressed, and to have been simply a nation of bloodthirsty, savage destroyers. But the author of this new history offers them a better treatment than this, although he does not pose as an apologist for their misdeeds. He believes that they were no worse than other imperialists, modern imperialism, he holds, differing fundamentally from the ancient in that it is not so honest. The Assyrian was frankly and honestly an imperialist. He laid, incidentally, the firm foundation of modern imperial organization, and, though first a warrior, he was not without a deeper culture. Professor Olmstead, who is also Curator of the Oriental Museum at the University of Illinois, has written more than a text-book. Through 650 pages he has made the Assyrians live. Physically this book deserves praise. It is beautiful, the type is large and the 176 excellent photographs taken by the Cornell Expedition carry us along to the modern site of ancient Assyria and help us to see Assyrian culture through the eyes of the investigator of excavated city sites. Although a serious, chronologically arranged exposition, it is not so much a work to study as one to read and enjoy.

MISCELLANEOUS

STANDARD CATALOG: FICTION SECTION. Compiled by Corinne Bacon. The H. W. Wilson Company, New York. $1.

INDEX TO SHORT STORIES. Compiled by Ina Ten Eyck Firkins. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. The H. W. Wilson Company, New York. $12.

These two compilations are of positive value to librarians, writers, and all interested in the departments of literature to which they refer. That which deals with fiction lists over 2,000 of the novels which seem best adapted for the average public library, while 750 of these titles are starred as indication that they would best be selected by small libraries.

The "Index to Short Stories" has been so useful that a new edition has now been prepared to take the place of that which for some years has been out of print. The list does not pretend to include all short stories, but as the reader has his choice among over 17,000 of them, the scope is certainly large enough. There are about 800 authors, 561 of whom are English or American and 327 foreign writers whose works have been translated.

William H. Anderson Takes Several Exceptions

The recent suggestion of The Outlook that the Anti-Saloon League objected to an inquiry under one control and now has asked for an investigation by the Legislature under other control, "admittedly and politically favorable to the League," shows either ignorance of the rudimentary facts in New York or a disposition to impose on the supposed ignorance of Outlook readers.

The next Legislature of New York will be identically under the same control in every respect as the last one. That is, the same Tammany Governor and the same Tammany Senate hold over, and the next Assembly will be Republican, as is the present one. Further, the Speaker, who controls it and will be re-elected without opposition, is a violent opponent of the Anti-Saloon League and its Superintendent, and has double-crossed the drys on every occa-

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sion where he believed it politically safe, but when cornered has got others to help him out while he personally voted right to get a good record.

The Outlook says: "We are still hoping for evidence that the Anti-Saloon League of New York would welcome an impartial inquiry into its activities."

Yet The Outlook in the meantime has ignored and failed even to mention the fact that, after showing up the rotten politics in the Grand Jury recommendation, the League issued a clear-cut invitation and defiance to do its worst to the very same wet, hostile, nullification Legislature that it charged the League with being afraid to have conduct an investigation. Why?

The Outlook has not only not mentioned the legislative "cold feet," but has further suppressed the most explicit and repeated demands upon the wet Governor, tied up to the same Tammany organization that controls the District Attorney, to designate the Attorney-General, also controlled by the same hostile Tammany influences, or to appoint somebody else with ample authority to hear in public the testimony which I have offered to submit against the District Attorney and the conduct of his office. Why?

I want to believe that The Outlook is honest and sincere in this matter, but it makes this very difficult in the face of its refusal to mention undenied charges reflecting upon Raymond B. Fosdick, Rockefeller representative, who is behind this "prosecution," and its *de facto* protection of the District Attorney's office.

The Outlook insists that we welcome an "impartial inquiry." Will it kindly tell us how and from whom such a thing can be had? And have we not done more than it proposes when we ask for one even from our enemies, provided only it is wide open? The Tammany Democratic Governor and Senate have indicated that they are afraid to "investigate" the League. Therefore the only hope of anything having even the appearance of justice lay in an appeal to the Republican majority of the newly elected popular branch of the Legislature, which, although itself hostile to the Anti-Saloon League, represents a constituency which stands for a square deal.

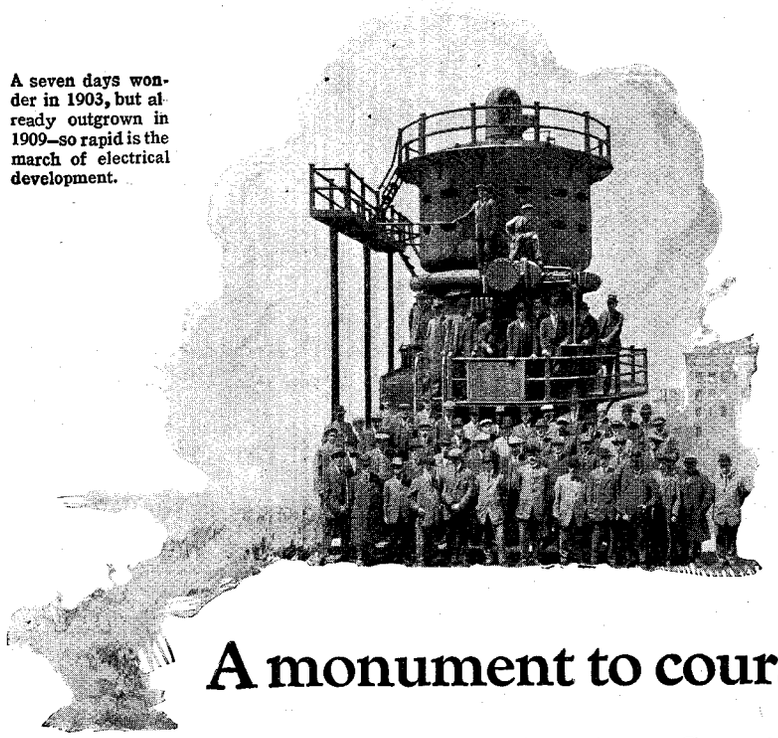
The Outlook's proposition that the appeal of the Board for a legislative investigation "is for a partial and partisan, not an impartial and non-partisan, inquiry" is ridiculous in the face of the fact that Tammany, a wet organization, controls the Governor and the Senate and that the Republican Speaker, the Czar of the Assembly, has not dared deny the facts that show he helped Tammany put through the repeal of the dry law. Failing completely to establish that we appealed to parties "favorable to the League," The Outlook cannot in fairness do less than admit that the Anti-Saloon League of New York wants an honest investigation of everything relevant to the controversy.

The Outlook should either find space to print, of its own volition, apart from the space it gives to my rejoinders, the essential facts favorable to the Anti-Saloon League and its Superintendent, as well as the unfavorable things, or keep out of this controversy.

New York City.

[This letter from Mr. Anderson, State Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, does not seem to us to have much bearing on the fact which was the chief theme of the editorial which brought forth Mr. Anderson's letter. The Grand Jury requested an investigation from the entire Legislature, including the Republican majority in the New York State Assembly. The Anti-Saloon League confined its appeal to the Republican majority of the New York State Assembly. This was plainly an appeal for a partisan investigation.—THE EDITORS.]

A seven days wonder in 1903, but already outgrown in 1909—so rapid is the march of electrical development.



A monument to courage

This machine is a Curtis Steam Turbine Generator. Many called it a "piece of folly" in 1903. It was the largest turbine generator ever built up to that time.

Today General Electric Company builds steam turbine generators ten times as big as this pioneer; and the "piece of folly" is preserved as a monument to courage.

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Financial Department

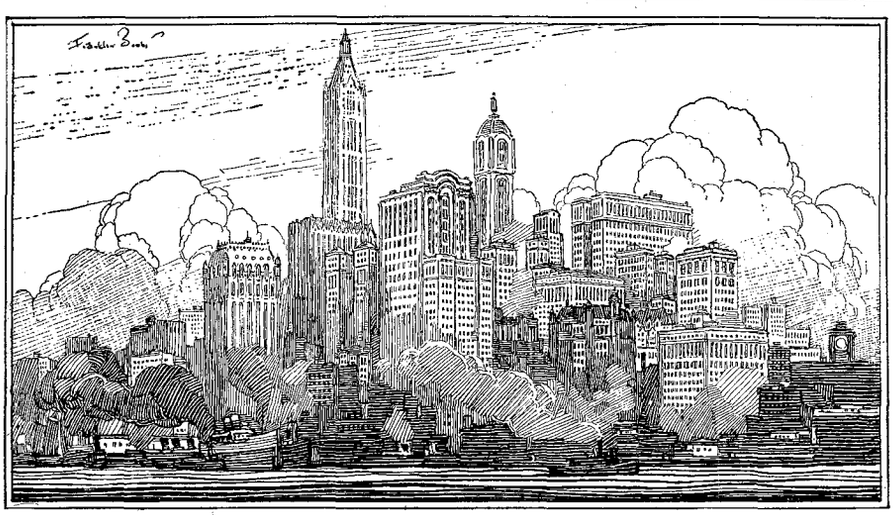
The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Your Bonds—Their Protection and Care

By WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

Assistant to the Vice-President of the American Trust Company

NOBODY knows how many individual bondholders there are in the United States to-day. A few years ago to be a bondholder was to be a wealthy man; in fact, all bondholders were popularly called "bloated." But the Great War changed all that with the purchase of millions of dollars' worth of Liberties by hundreds of thousands of people, and we became a nation of bond-owners. "Baby" bonds of various non-Governmental issues have kept up this excellent habit, and in addition there have been issues of industrial bonds of small denominations which have been bought by the employees of corporations. It is probably a conservative estimate to say that the number of bond-



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Today you are making decisions which are certain to have an important bearing on what your concern will make or lose during the coming year.

Will business be prosperous and move forward to higher levels during the months ahead? Or is a major downward movement of industrial activity and commodity prices in prospect?

A carefully prepared survey of current business conditions, including a forecast of the probable course of business and commodity prices for the first half of 1924, is presented in a recent bulletin of the Harvard Economic Service.

Executives can secure a copy of this report by addressing

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Economic Research

17 Abbot Building
Cambridge, Massachusetts

holders in 1923 is five times that in 1914.

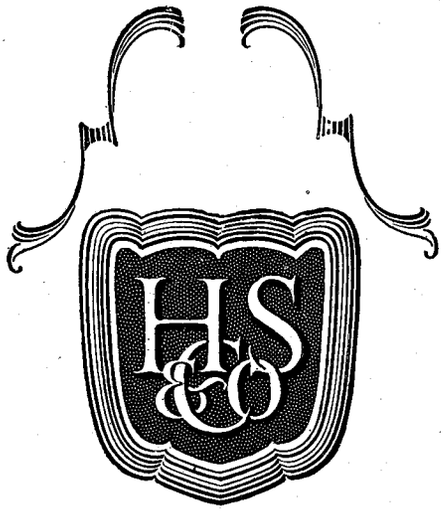
With this popularization of bonds has come a new problem—that of the safeguarding from loss by theft and fire of these millions on millions of "evidences of indebtedness," which, being payable to bearer, are almost as negotiable as so many dollar bills. True, a lost bond is not necessarily irrevocably lost, nor is a stolen bond in every case gone forever. But probably in the vast majority of cases the loss is complete—except to the criminal who cashes the bond or uses it as collateral against a loan. At all events, the wise course for the owner to take is to protect his property adequately against the three enemies of this form of property—misplacing, destruction by fire, and stealing.

It would be thought that no sane person in these days would intrust bonds or other easily negotiable paper to the flimsy protection of the bureau drawer, the desk at home, or the mattress cover. Yet it is a fact that thousands of people, of whom the majority are undoubtedly women, do lodge their property in bonds in this way, and every year, as the records of the police show, a great many of them suffer the loss which they could very easily have avoided.

There are three possible ways in which bonds can be protected, in all reasonable human probability, from loss by misplacing, fire, and theft. One way is to register them. A second is to put them in a safe-deposit box. The third is to place them in the hands of a trust company as agent. Obviously, the first method can be combined with the second or the third.

Probably ninety-five per cent of all the bonds issued can be registered in the name of their owner. Without going in detail into the question of registration, it may be said that, while registration is a practically complete protection, there are technicalities connected with it which result in discouraging the average bondholder from registering. Registration renders a bond less readily negotiable, and for this reason, while it promotes safety, it interferes with the freedom of sale to a certain extent. Furthermore, registered bonds generally sell at a point (*i.e.*, $10 par value of $1,000) lower than unregistered bonds, thus discouraging registration with some people. Whatever the reason may be, a great many millions of dollars' worth of bonds which might be registered are not registered, and hence must be safeguarded in some other fashion.

The most obvious way to secure the safe custody of ordinary bonds is to lock them up in a safe-deposit box, preferably



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IT WOULD BE A RELIEF to your wife, son or daughter to find your investment holdings so well selected that they would need no immediate attention.

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During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. A nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service.

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in a modern metropolitan vault. I say a metropolitan vault, because the records of many years' experience show no case of loss by fire or theft in a big city vault; a great many small-town vaults have been broken into and the contents carried away by burglars. This does not mean that all small-town vaults are unsafe; in each instance the factor of safety depends on the structure of the vault itself and on the care taken by the management in organizing a system of human protection.

Ten dollars a year, or about three cents a day, is the standard charge for a small safe-deposit box. It is hard to say how many dollars' worth of bonds can be kept in such a box, because a United States Liberty Bond of $10,000 face value takes up no more space than one of $50. At any rate, the cost of this kind of insurance is low. In the case of $5,000 worth of bonds it is 2/10 of 1 per cent. There is little excuse for not buying it.

The third method, namely, safe-keeping by the bank or trust company as agent for the bond-owner, is a form of protection and service combined which is well worth describing in detail. It is doubtful if the general public at all understands this very important function, and it is probable that a great many of those who intrust their securities to banks under safe-keeping instructions do not fully realize how carefully they are looked after, how much the owner is relieved, not only of bookkeeping detail, but also of safeguarding his property.

Let us suppose that you have $25,000 worth of bonds in eight or ten lots, the income from which approximates $1,250 a year. In order to insure them against loss by fire and theft, and in order, at the same time, to relieve yourself of trouble in collecting income, cutting coupons, attending to exchanges, and the like, you turn them over to a trust company as your agent for safe-keeping. What happens after you pass them across the counter to the security clerk?

Your bonds are counted and examined and you are given a statement in which the trust company acknowledges the receipt, for your account, of the securities. This statement is in detail; it not only gives the amounts (par value) of the bonds, but also the full description of each issue, including due date, and the number of each individual bond. In short, you have a complete description of your holdings. So far as you are concerned, there is nothing to do except to note the periodic advices from the bank when income is credited to your account or when you are informed that a bond is about to mature or can be exchanged,

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or something of that kind. But the bank's work has just begun.

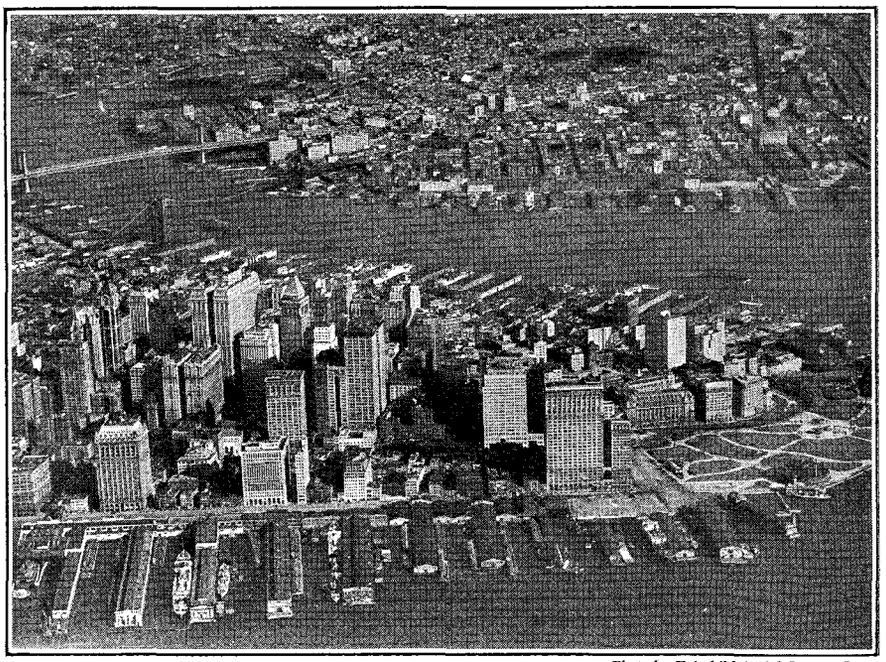
After the preliminary examination of your bonds is made, they are permanently recorded in four places. For each issue a card is made out giving the name and description of the bonds, numbers, and owner. This is filed alphabetically together with thousands of other cards which form the index to the vaults. Each card shows by letters and numerals the exact location in the vault of that group of securities.

A similar record is made of each group in a journal maintained by the security department. This journal is a true day-book, and shows all receipt and shipments of securities for all accounts. It is examined daily by an officer, who also counts the bonds so as to check any possible error. The same officer goes to the vaults when the securities are put away at the end of the day.

Three other records are made of each security. One is on the ledger, where a page is set up for each new account with a customer. The record is on a set of diary cards, which are arranged in the order of the dates on which interest falls due, so that the clerks in charge of cutting coupons and depositing them for collection will know in advance what coupons are to be clipped. As a rule clipping begins ten days or two weeks before the due date. Under the system employed by every trust company or bank which handles this kind of work, it is next to impossible to be late in collecting income. In fact, this is one of the great advantages to the bond-owner, whether small or large, in utilizing the services of a trust company. It is sometimes inconvenient for the individual holder to take the time to go to his box several times a year. By contrast, it is never inconvenient for the trust company to do so; that is its particular job.

A record is also kept of bond maturities, so that the owner is protected against loss by having his principal collected when it is due, not weeks or perhaps months later. Nobody knows how much interest is lost year in and year out through the carelessness of bondholders. All this is automatically saved when a trust company handles your bonds in a safe-keeping account.

Such, without going into further detail, are some of the outstanding features of the safe-keeping service of modern banks. This service is expert, adaptable to individual needs, and permanent; it goes on uninterruptedly year in and year out, irrespective of vacations and the comings and goings of individuals. In a sense, securities are more safe in the hands of a bank than in your own hands,



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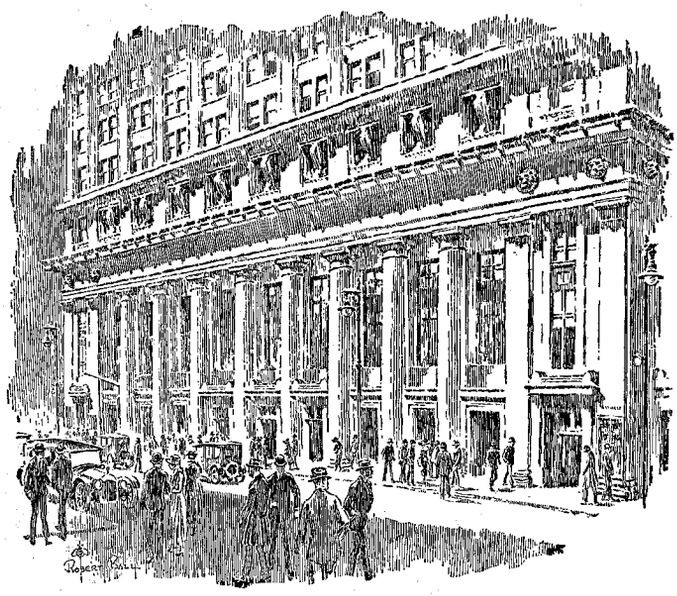

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because of the system of check and counter-check which exists. Loss by reason of the dishonesty of an employee is practically impossible, because no employee alone handles the securities. If such loss occurs, the bank, and hence the customer, is covered by insurance. In recent years hold-ups on city streets have been common. Here again the bank protects its customer when it is necessary to send bonds to the post office or to a broker's; in this case the protection is twofold, by armed guard and insurance.

The cost of such service is extraordinarily low. It is difficult to quote exact figures, because costs vary from one bank to another and because even in one bank the rate per thousand dollars par value depends on a number of factors. It is probably safe to say that one dollar a year per thousand dollars face value is the maximum rate. Thus in the case of an account of $25,000 the annual charge would be $25, including vault rental, insurance against loss in shipping, etc., and all the work of collecting income and principal and rendering periodic statements to the owner. This comes to about two per cent of income.

Safe-keeping service presents a variety of problems in administration and bookkeeping about which the average bondowner knows little and cares less. But as more and more of the wealth of the country is invested in bonds and as the bondholding proportion of the population increases, it is very important that there should be knowledge of the admirable and convenient protective service rendered by safe-keeping departments of banks and trust companies.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

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A. Five million dollars of these bonds, series "A," dated May 1, 1912, and due May 1, 1962, have recently been offered by a syndicate of New York bankers. With the completion of the present financing there will be $42,344,000 of these bonds outstanding; they are secured by a first mortgage on 503.17 miles of road, upon water-front and terminal properties, and by collateral. Operating revenues for the first ten months of 1923 were 13.4 per cent more than were earned in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the income available for fixed charges was equivalent to more than two and three-quarter times the requirements. Interest is payable May 1 and November 1, and the bonds are redeemable as a whole or in part at 110 and interest. The $5,000,000 bonds referred to above were offered at 94 and interest, to yield about 5.37 per cent.

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HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave., New York. Governesses, nurses, housekeepers, dietitians, companions, teachers, secretaries.

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VIRGINIA apples grown by us in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Wrapped in boxes: Winesaps, $3.50; Grimes Golden, $2.75. Barrels: Winesaps, $7.50; Jonathans, $6. All first class. Express or freight collect. Send check with order. Montrose Fruit Company, Lynchburg, Va.

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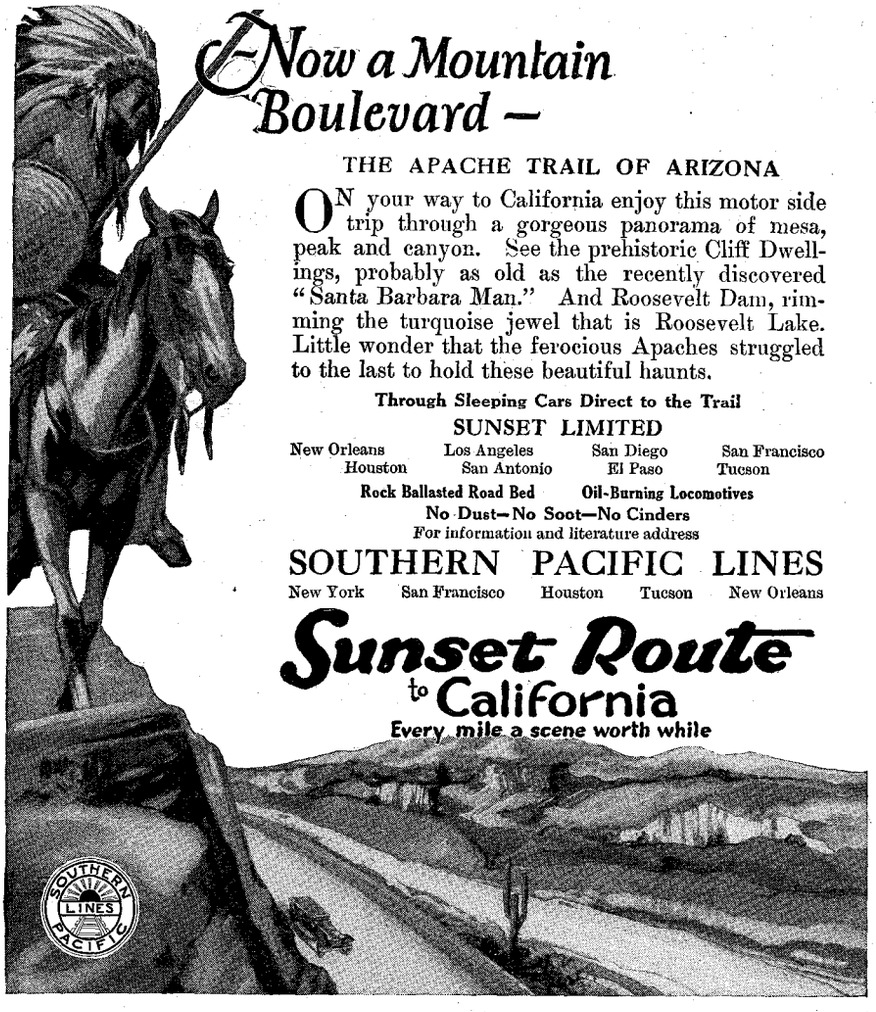
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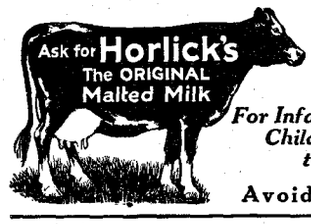

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HOUSEKEEPER with institutional experience for Children's Free Hospital, Louisville, Ky. 4,577, Outlook.

WANTED—Working housekeeper in family of two adults and two children, six and eight years of age. Opportunity for one who wants comfortable home in suburban New Jersey. 4,584, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

NURSE wishes care of invalid, chronic or mental patient; would manage a home or travel. References exchanged. Martha Favorite, 4406 Main Ave., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

AMERICAN woman wishes to travel to California as companion or to help with children, after January fifteenth, for expenses. Credentials exchanged. 4,576, Outlook.

REFINED woman as housekeeper in motherless home, experienced and capable, or companion to elderly lady. Would go West. 4,583, Outlook.

COMPANION-nurse-housekeeper-governess in motherless home. Maid kept. Good reader, sewer. Useful. References, experience. Educated American. 4,586, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY desires position in refined family as companion, nursery governess. In or near New York. 4,588, Outlook

PART time position New York. Educated woman, experienced executive and welfare worker. Shopping experience. 4,591, Outlook.

REFINED middle-aged woman desires position as companion to an elderly lady. Would take charge of motherless children. References. 4,589, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TUTOR wishes position, beginning January. 4,557, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, mother's assistant. Educated, experienced, capable. 4,575, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED governess desires position. Backward children, physical care. Highest references. 4,590, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHOPPING by New York expert who will send things, services free. References. Hattie Guthman, 309 West 99th St.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

The Mail Bag

Judge Steele on The Outlook and the K. K. K.

I WAS shocked to find in The Outlook of Wednesday, December 26, an article by Stanley Frost defending the Ku Klux Klan, which, apparently, has your indorsement.

Possibly you only intend that readers of The Outlook shall see both sides of the picture; but the prominence given to this article, placing in display type on the cover of your magazine the legend "The Giant Clears for Action," and publishing the picture of Imperial Wizard Evans, certainly give the impression that you approve of this seditious organization, incredible as it may seem to those of us who believe in and respect The Outlook.

It is said that the chief purpose of the Klan, aside from regulating society generally, is to prevent Jews and Roman Catholics from being elected to public office. Perhaps these feeble-minded people do not realize that this sentiment is contrary to the spirit of the American Constitution, which guarantees freedom of religion, and do not know that stirring up strife on account of race, religion, or any other cause is sedition, pure and simple, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

I would like to ask The Outlook what is going to happen when the giant clears for action.

Mr. Frost, in his article, says that the Klan has more than a million dollars in its treasury above all liabilities, and I would like to ask what use is to be made of this money, aside from paying Imperial Wizards and publishing seditious literature. The title "Imperial Wizard" may fascinate children and fools; but there is no place under the American flag for Imperial Wizards or secret societies which are making war upon American institutions.

The Ku Klux Klan is either a good thing for this country and should be sustained, or it is un-American and wholly bad and should be vigorously condemned by all decent people—there is no middle ground.

If you wish to show to your readers that you have at least one old subscriber and friend who does not approve of the Ku Klux Klan, composed of men who dare not show their faces in public, you are at liberty to publish this letter.

HIRAM R. STEELE.

New York City.

[An editorial on the Ku Klux Klan appears elsewhere in this issue.—THE EDITORS.]

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By the Way

A SUBSCRIBER writing from Kiating, Szechuan Province, West China, says: "This morning's Chinese paper reports that the Szechuan troops have driven the Northern army down the Yangtze River as far as Wanhsien. . . . The valiant troops are receiving their reward—a very handsome compensation judging from this item from the same newspaper: "General Tang Mung Sing, in acknowledgment of the arduous labors of his soldiers, has rewarded each with a face-cloth, a tooth-brush, and a box of tooth powder"! Our correspondent adds: "These articles, by the way, are probably more deadly in spreading disease by reason of the unhygienic method of their manufacture and use than all the gunpowder with which the soldiers are supplied for fighting."

Apropos of things Chinese, or supposed to be, another subscriber writes: "I inclose a cartoon from the Shanghai (China) 'Press' . . . by Cartoonist Ding (a Chinese cartoonist, if I remember correctly)." Our correspondent's memory has doubtless been tricked by the associations of the familiar laundry shop signs, "Charley Tong," "Wah Ling," "Hong Wing," etc. Mr. Jay Norwood Darling ("J. N. Ding"), whose syndicated cartoons are known "wherever the English tongue is spoken," seems to be winning fame in places where it is not the vernacular.

From "Life:"

Fortunately for American tourists, the depreciation of the French franc has not been accompanied by a corresponding decline of the Latin Quarter.

Here is an example of the grammar that some bibulous persons use in Wales, as reported from an English source (the London "Morning Post"):

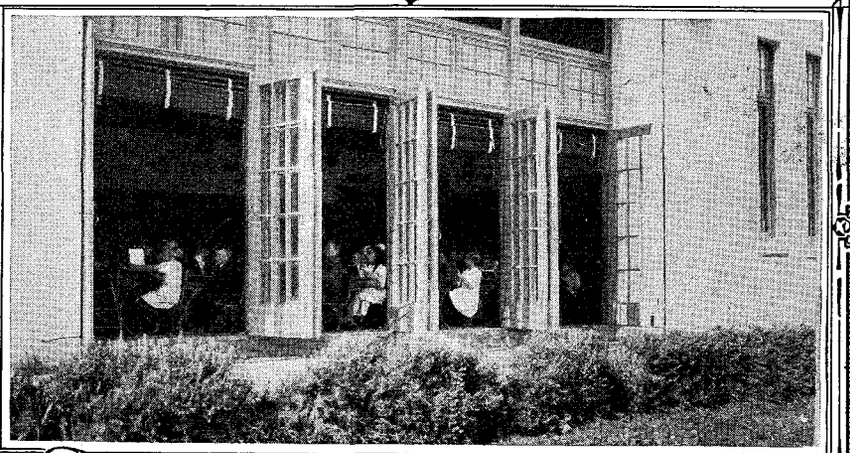
Three gentlemen from the heart of Wales walked into a Manchester place and asked for three glasses of vintage port. After smacking their lips the first one said: "Look you! that's the finest glass of port wine I've neffer tasted!" The second remarked: "So did I also!" and the third capped it with: "Neither did I too!"

From the "Kansas City Star:"

"Gabbleton is always quoting statistics."

"My stars! Is he as big a liar as all that?"

A link with George Eliot has passed away in the death of the niece of the novelist, Miss Eleanor Mary Evans, so



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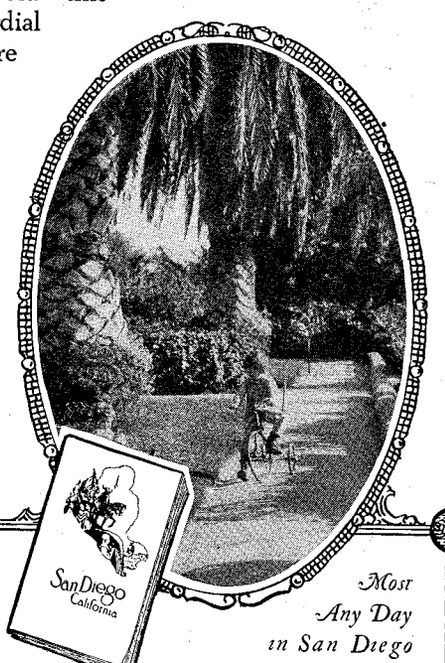

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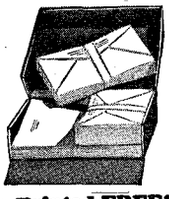

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Leading physicians agree that every person should have periodical Health Surveys—and at least one a year, for people over 40.

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we are told by an English paper. Her father was a brother of Robert Evans, who was George Eliot's father and the original of Adam Bede. Robert Evans was land agent to the aristocratic family of the Newdigates, who lived at Arbury Hall, near Nuneaton. In this locality the famous novelist lived as a child and absorbed the material that later appeared in many of her stories.

From the "Ohio Sun Dial:"

"Stick 'em up, kid!" ordered the thug. "Where you think you're goin'?"

"Home," murmured the student.

"Where from?"

"Date."

"Who with?"

"Co-ed."

"Here, friend, take this five-dollar bill."

For a slashing sea story of real life a century ago readers who like that sort of thing should turn in the "Atlantic Monthly" for December to "The Story of the Ship 'Globe' of Nantucket," by the late Charles Boardman Hawes. The Globe was a whaler with a hard crew and a harder captain. The tragedy of her voyage in some respects parallels that of the Mutiny of the Bounty. It closes with the mysterious disappearance of one of the principal figures, just as in the case of Fletcher Christian, of the Bounty, who was thought to have been killed on Pitcairn Island but was believed by some to have escaped and gone to his old home in England.

From the "Country Gentleman:"

The recently appointed county agricultural agent was visiting the farm of Uncle Rastus Jackson, in Georgia.

"Rastus," he observed, "this cow is in a shockingly unsanitary condition. I suggest that you thoroughly sterilize the udder before each milking."

"Yassah, yassah," replied the old darky, scratching his head in perplexity, "but I ain't got no odder—dis yheah am de only cow I'se got, sah."

"There are few animals more interesting to study in their wild state than the elephant," says a writer in the London "Sphere," just back from a sporting expedition to India. "One generally pictures a herd of these great pachyderms majestically led by some splendid old bull with fine long tusks and all the attributes of the male, but in reality the leader is always a cow, and she it is who directs family affairs to her own liking. She also gives the alarm for the herd to move when danger threatens, the old tusker following meekly in the rear."

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